Tuesday, November 17, 1970

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FOURTH SERIES)

Vol. XLV

[*November 9 to 23, 1970/Kartika 18 to Agrahayana 2, 1892 (Saka)*]

Twelfth Session, 1970/1892 (Saka)

(*Vol. XLV contains Nos.* 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 6, Tuesday, November 17, 1970/Kartika 26, 1892 (Saka)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	
*Starred Questions Nos. 151, 153, 154, 161 and 163.	1—29
Written Answers to Questions :	
Starred Questions Nos. 152, 155 to 160, 162 and 164 to 180.	29—48
Unstarred Questions Nos. 1001 to 1014, 1016 to 1107, 1109 to 1139, 1141 to 1143, 1145 to 1167, 1169 and 1171 to 1200.	48—217
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance— Situation in Imphal	217—28
Papers laid on the Table ...	228—
Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill—	
Clauses 17 to 74	... 228—40,244—92
Motion to Pass, as amended	293—316
Shri Tenneti Viswanatham	293—96
Shri N. K. Somani	296—300
Shri S. R. Damani	300—02
Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta	302—06
Shri N. K. P. Salve	306—10
Shri Shiva Chandra Jha	311—12
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla	312—15
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill	
Motion to consider, as reported by Joint Committee ...	316—
Shri K. Hanumanthaiya	316—22
Shri R. S. Arumugam	323—28
Shri P. K. Deo	328—34
Shri Basumatari	334—38
Shri Ram Singh Ayarwal	338—42

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, November 17, 1970/ Kartika 26, 1892 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Introduction of Telephone Facility in Trains

+

*151 SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to introduce telephone facility in trains ; and

(b) the date from which this facility will be introduced and whether the tariff will be the same as the ordinary trunk tariff ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI) : (a) Experimental trials are being conducted for establishing telephone communication between a moving train and a control office for operational purposes. If these trials are proved to be successful, the possibility of extension of such communication for the use of travelling public will be investigated in consultation with the Ministry of Communication.

(b) As already stated above, experimental trials are being conducted and the extension of such communication for the use of travelling public can be considered only after the trials are proved successful and the tariff for the same can be decided thereafter, in consultation with the Ministry of Communication.

SHRI N. R. LASKAR : What are the results of these trials, and will their success lead to safety in the movement of trains ? Will he give details ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : At present, we are conducting these experimental trials on two sections : Bombay-Poona and Madras-Bangalore. In the Bombay-Poona section, there is a ghat section and there are too many cuttings. There are certain difficulties, but we are going ahead with this and hope that within a year's time we will be able to complete these experiments. As for the next stage, it can be considered only after the results of the experiments are known.

श्री रवि राय : तीसरे दर्जे में भी देंगे ? पूरा बतलाइये कि कौन से दर्जे में देंगे ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : जो पैसा देने को तैयार होगा, उसको देंगे ।

SHRI HEM BARUA *rose.*

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to ask whether MPs would be allowed free calls in trains ?

SHRI HEM BARUA : It is stated that the experiment was conducted between the running train and the control room. Does this facility exist at present or not ? If it exists, should it take such a long time to experiment with ?

SHRI R. L. CHATURVEDI : No, Sir. This experiment is being conducted on these sections particularly because there is the microwave system in these sections. In the Bombay-Poona section we have got a tower at Matheron. Only at such places where we have got a tower these experiments are possible.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रेल मंत्रालय ने इस बात का निश्चय किया है कि रेलों में पहली चीज कौन सी होनी चाहिए,

टेलीफोन जरूरी है या यात्रियों के लिए बैठने की जगह जरूरी है या जो यात्री बैठ गये हैं उनके लिए पीने का पानी जरूरी है ?

श्री नन्दा : इसी ढंग से विचार भी हुआ है, इसी तरह से काम भी हो रहा है। मगर सेफटी के लिये भी जरूरी है कि मूविंग-ट्रेन और वाच-टावर के बीच कान्टैक्ट हो सके।

Crisis in Tube Industry

*153. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tube industry is facing a crisis for want of supplies of hot-rolled sheets ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) In view of the shortage of indigenous steel skelp/sheets in coils the tube industry has been facing some set-back in production.

(b) The Government is at present sanctioning import of 25% of the requirements of steel skelp/sheets in coils needed by the tube industry. In addition to this, units may apply for additional import licences upto the extent of 5o% of actual consumption during the year 1969-70. In case of non-availability certificates being supplied by the Joint Plant Committee for the allocation of raw materials, further requirements are also considered.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार यह बतलाने में समर्थ है कि इस समय हमारी कितनी जरूरत है, कितना हम इम्पोर्ट करते हैं और कितना खुद तैयार करते हैं और तब तक हम इस मामले में सेल्फ-सफिशियेन्ट हो जायेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : The installed capacity is 4,59,960 tonnes, but the actual production in 1969 was only 2,99,273 tonnes. Therefore, there is a lot of shortage, and this shortage is going to be made up by the import of raw materials and also by allowing actual users first 25% and later on 50% according to the prgvious utilisation of the units.

श्री यशपाल सिंह : क्या सरकार बतला सकती है कि इस समय हमारे यहां सीमलेस-टयूब्स की कितनी कमी है और कब तक हम उस कमी को पूरा कर सकेंगे ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : As I have said, we are now importing to make up the shortage of the entire material which goes into the units, and we have also allowed the users to import on their own. At present I think the position has imporved, and with the import of this Rs. 29 crores worth of steel, the industry will be able to flourish. The real trouble arose like this. In 1969-70 we had surplus in this item, and the industry was not using it and the JPC found it difficult even to dispose of these things, Therefore, when the industry started picking up, the raw material was not available, and so this difficulty arose.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Maharaj Singh Bharti. Welcome to you after a long period.

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : आपसे मैं यूरोप में मिला था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इनको मैंने बड़ी अच्छी जगह देखा था।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि पूरी दुनिया में इस वक्त टयूब्स की बड़ी भारी मांग है, हम कई देशों को टयूब्स सप्लाई कर रहे हैं, आपकी टयूब बनाने की जो क्षमता है, उसका हम 50 प्रतिशत इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं—क्या सरकार यह बताने की कोशिश करेगी कि अब बोकारों के कारखाने में जो प्लेट्स हम बनायेंगे, जो टयूब के काम में आयेगी, जब तक वे प्लेटें बनती हैं, जब तक इस इण्डस्ट्री

को किसी भी रूप में रा-मैटीरियल की कमी नहीं होने देंगे ताकि एक्सपोर्ट के मामले में कोई कमी न आये ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : As far as export is concerned, the users can get all the raw material required for their export commitments. There is also this allocation made by the JPC of 72,000 tonnes for the units which are exporting.

SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Due to steel shortage many industries are going to be closed ; some are in my constituency also. May I know whether it is a fact that the production of steel tube industry in 1969 was only 47 per cent of its capacity and if so what is the Government going to do to remove steel shortage ? In the steel industry itself what is the Government going to do to increase production capacity ?

SHRI M. R. KRISHNA : It is a known fact that because of steel shortage some units which depend upon steel are not functioning. Only because of that imports have been liberalised. Rs. 29 crores worth of steel has been imported for industry and Rs. 10 crores worth for small-scale industry. In addition to that production in the country is also being maximised. All those efforts are being made.

रेलवे ठेकेदारों द्वारा दिये जाने वाले भोजन के सम्बन्ध में संसद् सदस्यों की शिकायतें

*154 **श्री क० मि० मधुकर** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेलवे विभाग द्वारा अथवा भोजन की व्यवस्था करने वाले ठेकेदारों द्वारा यात्रियों को दिये जाने वाले भोजन के स्तर में सुधार नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में इस साल संसद् सदस्यों से कितनी शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं और ऐसी कितनी शिकायतें हैं जिन पर अभी तक कार्यवाही की जा चुकी है ; और

(घ) उन शिकायतों पर की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है और इसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या सुधार हुए हैं ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM) : (a) and (b). A vigorous drive has been undertaken of late to improve the quality of catering on railways and this has started having some impact already This drive will be sustained to bring about substantial improvements.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

श्री क० मि० मधुकर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आजादी के बीस वर्षों के बाद भी आज मंत्री महोदय अपने बयान में कह रहे हैं कि रेलों में खान पान के स्तर में सुधार के लिए अभी हाल में एक जोरदार अभियान शुरू किया गया है और उसका कुछ प्रभाव दिखाई देने लगा है लेकिन स्वयं मेरा अनुभव है कि आज भी वहाँ पर चपातियों, दाल, सब्जी, दही, इन तमाम चीजों में कोई भी परिवर्तन पहले के मुकाबले में नहीं हुआ है । मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि आजादी के बाद इन 22 सालों में कितनी ही बार यह बयान दिया गया है कि यात्रियों के भोजन में सुधार किया जायेगा तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप क्या-क्या सुधार हुए हैं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि जिन एम० पी० लोगों ने इन बातों की शिकायत की है उसके विषय में अपने बयान में आपने कहा है कि हम जांच कर रहे हैं लेकिन मैं जानता हूं कि साल भर में बहुत से एम पीज ने शिकायतें की हैं जिनपर आपने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है तो उनपर आप क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रहे हैं—इस बात का आप स्पष्ट रूप से उत्तर दीजिए ।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : दो तरह से रेलवे कैटरिंग का इन्तजाम हो रहा है – एक तो

ठेकेदारों के जरिए से और दूसरे डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटेरिंग के जरिए से। कुछ स्टेशन्स पर हम एक्स्पेरिमेंट कर रहे हैं कि डिपार्टमेंटल कैंटेरिंग की जाये और उसके लिए हमारे सामने दो चीजें हैं। पहली तो यह कि क्वालिटी अच्छी हो और दूसरे रेट्स रीजनेबिल हों। उसके लिए पूरा बन्दोबस्त किया जा रहा है। जहां तक कि क्वालिटी का सवाल है, उसके लिए हमने इन्सपेक्टर्स रखे हैं जो एग्जामिन करते हैं, जो ग्रीवांसेज आती हैं उनको देखते हैं और अगर कोई शख्स एडल्ट्रेटेड फूड बेचता है तो उसका चालान करते हैं और जुर्माना कराते हैं। इस बात की पूरी कोशिश की जा रही है कि जितनी कीमत मुकर्रर की जाती है उसके अन्दर बेस्ट क्वालिटी फूड प्रोवाइड किया जाये लेकिन कोई भी काम एक दिन में नहीं हो सकता है। हम ग्रैजुअली उसको इम्प्रूव कर रहे हैं और अगर कोई डिफाल्ट मिलता है तो उसपर सख्ती से कार्यवाही की जाती है।

श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सवाल यह था कि कितनी बार सुधार की कोशिश की गई और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : कोशिश मुसलसल जारी है। अगर माननीय सदस्य मालूम करना चाहते हैं तो मैं उनको बताऊंगा कि 1967 में हमने 821 जगहों पर सैम्पुल लेकर एनालिसिस कराई, 1968 में 924, 1969 में 1186 जगहों पर सैम्पुल लेकर एनालिसिस कराई। इसमें से जितने लोगों के पास खराब खाना पाया गया उनका चालान कराया और जुर्माना कराया। तो यह सिलसिला मुसलसल जारी है। मुख्तलिफ तरीकों से कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि लोगों को क्वालिटी के लिहाज से खराब खाना न दिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ठेकेदार रेलवे में काम करते हैं वे बहुत खराब खाना देते हैं, इसमें कोई दो रायें नहीं हैं। इसके अलावा जहां पर रेलवे विभाग काम करता है वहां पर भी खराबी है। वहां पर जो ठेकेदार काम करते हैं वे बदलते रहते हैं लेकिन जो कर्मचारी हैं वे पिछले 15 और 20 सालों से काम करते हुए आ रहे हैं। जो भी ठेकेदार आते हैं वे उनसे ठीक प्रकार से डील नहीं करते हैं, उनको उचित तनख्वाह और बोनस नहीं देते हैं और जब भी चाहते हैं उनको निकाल देते हैं। इसलिए मैं मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि उन ठेकेदारों के पास जो कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं उनकी सर्विस की सुरक्षा हो और उनको ठीक से तनख्वाह मिले—इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कोई नियम बनायेगी ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि ऐसे भी बहुत से ठेकेदार हैं जिनको कि 15 और 20 साल हो गए हैं लेकिन वे वहां से खिसकते नहीं हैं। आपके जो इंस्पेक्टर्स जांच करते हैं उनमें से हरएक का महावारी बंधा हुआ है जिसको कि वह हर महीने आकर ले जाता है और यह सिलसिला बराबर चलता रहता है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना चाहता हूं क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी छानबीन करेंगे ? जब हम लोग विभाग के पास कोई शिकायत लिखकर भेजते हैं तो विभाग की ओर से यह लिखकर आ जाता है कि आपका पत्र मिला...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो सवाल है उसके बाहर मत जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो इन्होंने नियम बनाये हैं कि इतनी सब्जी, आटा वगैरह होना चाहिए वह मात्रा भी ठीक तौल कर नहीं दी जाती है। जब उनको मालूम हो जाता है कि पार्लियामेंट का मेम्बर भोजन कर रहा है तो उसको अच्छा भोजन देते हैं लेकिन बाकी आम जनता को ठीक भोजन नहीं देते हैं। इस प्रकार का भेदभाव वहां पर बरता जाता है। तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की खामियों को दूर करने

के लिए कौन से कदम सख्ती के साथ उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

श्री नन्दा : यह कहना गलत होगा कि सुधार इतना हो गया है कि सारी चीजें संतोषजनक हैं। बहुत सी जगहों से शिकायतें आती हैं और यह भी खबर मिलती है कि सुधार भी हुए हैं । इसमें अभी-अभी एक सितम्बर से इन्तजाम किया गया है, मैंने डायरेक्शन्स भिजवाई हैं कि ज्यादा सख्ती से काम लिया जायेगा, जिस कंट्रैक्टर के बारे में कोई शिकायत होगी उसके लिए वार्निंग का सवाल नहीं होगा बल्कि ऐक्शन का सवाल होगा, उसको टर्मिनेट किया जायेगा। यह भी मैं कह दूं कि बहुत से लोगों को इन्ट्रेस्ट है लेकिन इसमें दो बातें हैं, एक तो डिफाल्टर्स हैं जिनके बारे में शिकायतें आती हैं और दूसरे कुछ हालात और कन्डीशन्श हैं जिसकी वजह से ये दिक्कतें पैदा होती हैं। तो इन दोनों पहलुओं को नजर में रखकर पहली सितम्बर से नया इन्तजाम करने की कोशिश की गई है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कम से कम यह तो जानकारी हो जाये कि कितना सुधार हुआ है। मेरी राय में तो रेलवे की वर्किंग में कोई नुमायां सुधार नहीं हुआ है जिससे कि कम अज कम कुछ प्रेजेन्ट रिलीफ महसूस हो सके। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि कानपुर रेलवे कैन्टीन और फैजाबाद रेलवे कैन्टीन के सिलसिले में बहुत से पार्लमेन्ट के मेम्बरान ने कम्प्लेन्ट्स की हैं, और भी बड़े जिम्मेदार लोगों ने कम्प्लेन्ट्स की हैं और पिछले साल से उनकी शिकायतें चल रही हैं तो रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट ने उनके खिलाफ क्या ऐक्शन लिया है अब तक ताकि मिसाल के तौर पर ही मालूम हो जाये कि आप क्या कर रहे हैं।

श्री नन्दा : अभी पिछले तीन महीने में जितनी शिकायतें आई हैं उन सारी शिकायतों की मैं एनालिसिस करा रहा हूं। हर एक केस के बारे में क्या हुआ उसकी जानकारी ले रहा हूं। मेरे पास पिछले दो, तीन महीने में जितनी शिकायतें मैम्बरान पार्लियामेंट की आई हैं वह मैंने लिखी हुई हैं । उनके बारे में कुछ इनक्वायरी वगैरह हो रही है कुछ मामले दर्ज भी किये गये हैं लेकिन इस वक्त उनके बारे में मैं तमाम डिटेल्स नहीं दे सकता हूं।

श्री मु० अ० खां : यह पुरानी शिकायतें हैं। कानपुर और फैजाबाद के सिलसिले में मैंने खुद शिकायतें की हैं पिछले साल और मैंने मिसालें दी हैं। उनके बारे में मैंने बुजुर्ग आचार्य जी की फैजाबाद के सिलसिले में रिपोर्ट भी पढ़ी है। और भी बहुत से जिम्मेदार मेम्बरान पार्लियामेंट ने उन कैंटीस की रिपोर्ट की है इसलिए सिर्फ यह कह देना कि तीन महीने में जो शिकायतें आई हैं उनके लिए सैल खोला हुआ है और जांच वगैरह हो रही है महज यह कह देने से काम नहीं चलेगा।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : अब हर एक स्टेशन के बारे में अलग-अलग बताना कि क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया यह बहुत मुश्किल है।

श्री मु० अ० खां : दरअसल मिनिस्टर साहब को उनके बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं है और वह इस तरह से टालना चाहते हैं।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : फैजाबाद और कानपुर के बारे में उन्होंने खास तौर से सवाल पूछा है और मैं उस बारे में जो कुछ ऐक्शन हुआ है वह जानकारी लेकर आनरेबुल मैम्बर को पहुंचा दूंगा। मैं आनरेबुल मैम्बर को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि हमारी तरफ से कभी भी कोई टालने वाली बात नहीं की जाती है। जब भी कोई उनकी तरफ से शिकायत आती है हम बराबर उनकी जांच कराते हैं और जरूरी ऐक्शन लेते हैं। हम भरसक इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि आयन्दा वह शिकायत पैदा न होने दी जाय।

श्री शिव नारायण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या नन्दा जी तथा उनके सहयोगी मंत्री कृपा करके लखनऊ रेलवे स्टेशन की बड़ी लाइन पर जो भोजनालय है उसमें बिना बताये हुए किसी दिन खाना खाने के लिए तशरीफ़ ले जायेंगे ?

लखनऊ उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी है और अब आप के डिपार्टमैंटल कैटरिंग में भारी गड़बड़ है तो जैसे पहले रेलवेज़ पर केलनर कंट्रैक्टर की कैटरिंग का एरेंजमेंट था तो क्या सरकार फिर उसी केलनर कम्पनी को इसका कंट्रैक्ट देंगे ताकि वह फिर से रेलवे के भोजनालयों का प्रबन्ध करे ?

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : मैंने अभी अर्ज किया कि किसी एक खास स्टेशन के बारे में मैं इस वक्त नहीं बतला सकता हूं कि वहां क्या ऐक्शन लिया गया है लेकिन अगर माननीय सदस्य स्पेसिफिक्ली यह बताएं कि उनको लखनऊ स्टेशन के बारे में कैटरिंग की क्या शिकायत है तो उस पर हम ज़रूर मुनासिब कार्यवाही करने को तैयार हैं ।

श्री शिव नारायण : मैंने एक मर्तबा सूखी रोटी वहां की पार्लियामेंट में दिखाई थी और बतलाया था कि खाना कैसा खराब होता है लेकिन कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ । खाना वहां पर अच्छा नहीं मिलता है ।

श्री मु० यूनुस सलीम : हम उस पर तवज्जह करेंगे और जरूरी कार्यवाही करेंगे ।

श्री शिव नारायण : केलनर कम्पनी को फिर कैटरिंग का कंट्रैक्ट देने के बारे में मैंने जो-जो पूछा था उसका मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question.

SHRI DATTATRAYA KUNTE : Is Government aware that even in departmental catering, the goods do not come from standard sources and therefore, they are below standard, including milk and other supplies ? If so, what remedies are they introducing ?

SHRI M. YUNUS SALEEM : So far as milk supply is concerned, if the complaint of the hon. member is that adulterated milk is being supplied to the passengers, as I have just submitted before the House, wherever it is found that not only milk but any adulterated food is sold either by a contractor or by a vendor, we do take action against him. But specifically it is not possible to say at which station what action has been taken.

SHRI DHIRESWER KALITA : On 7th September, myself, Mr. Rajen Barua Mr. Meghachandra and some MPs were going from Delhi to Assam. The conductor came and took orders from us for dinner for the night. The night passed but we could not get our meals. Other passengers got their meals, but we, 7 MPs, were left. We made a complaint but no action has uptill now been taken on this specific complaint. I want to know what specific action Government has taken or is going to take on this complaint.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question is of a general nature. This is a specific question. If the Minister is in a position to answer it, I do not mind it ; but it does not arise out of this. All the same, I think he should look into it. As I have already allowed a number of questions I am passing on to the next question.

Import of Industrial Know-how

*161. SHRI R. BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INDUSTRIAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of expertise in the industrial know-how in the country which is hamering the industrial growth of the country and much foreign exchange has to be spent on the import of expert knowledge in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether Government contemplate to constitute an industrial service in the country to produce industrial expertise to man the industrial units in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE : (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) While the country has technical personnel, including engineers, and skilled man-power and while there has been considerable growth of expertise in various industrial sectors, during the last two decades, there continues to be need for import of technology especially in sophisticated fields of production. Even in certain fields where production has been established in the country for some time, rapid technological development has taken place in other countries. In order to see that our industry keeps pace with such technological developments abroad, some import of technology becomes necessary, so that Indian manufacturers can effectively compete in international markets and the consumers in the country can get better-quality goods and at more competitive prices. Flow of technology is today an international phenomenon and even industrially advanced nations avail of such technological developments that take place in other countries. Along with the import of technology, it may also be necessary to import technicians from other countries for relatively short-period assignments till such time as our own engineers and skilled personnel absorb these techniques. The number of such technicians is, however rapidly decreasing and will decrease further with increased technological growth and development in our economy.

(b) In so far as import of technology is concerned, it is necessary to ensure that such techniques and know-how as are acquired from abroad are absorbed, adapted and further developed by Indian units as expeditiously as possible. For this purpose, great emphasis is being placed on the need for Research and Development by manufacturing units, both individually and jointly for particular sectors of industry. It is also being sought to be ensured that there is greater coordination in the activities of our research bodies and institutions and the requirements of industry, The need for development of technical consultancy engineering services has also been fully recognised and every encouragement it being given for the development of indigenous consultancy engineering in various sectors of production. As for foreign technicians, these are normally permitted only for such periods as are necessary to enable suitable Indian personnel to be trained to take over such assignments.

SHRI R. BARUA : May I know whether there has been a fast change in science and technology and we very much lag behind in their application to industries ? Even the CSIR has not been able to cope with the present demand. May I know what steps government are taking to see that we go ahead with scientific development, so far as know-how in industry is concerned ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : That is what we have said in the reply. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research looks into this Bill. We have recently passed the new Patents Bill. It is our hope that there will be more and more Indian technicians coming up, growth of industries takes place and there is greater opportunity for them in this country and it is our expectation that they will come to fill this place. As you know, the number of foreign technicians in this country is not very large. That means more and more of our people are taking their place.

SHRI R. BARUA : Even though Government have tried to have import substitution in a big way, it is our experience of the last few years that our manufacturers are producing inferior goods because of lack of proper know-how. Secondly, we are far behind in the use of electronics whereas it has developed very fast in some other countries. What steps are the government going to take so that we can come up to the level of other countries in the next few years ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The question is of such a general nature that I cannot give a specific answer. The development in electronics in the country is a question in

which we are deeply interested. It is a highly technical question. It needs considerable industrial basis, considerable experience, considerable encouragement and also considerable inflow of know-how on which one can further improve. We are trying our best to do this by training our people here and abroad and also by importing know-how when it becomes necessary so that we can improve upon it. The hon. Member will appreciate that we are ourselves making quite a lot of things that we require. Of course, we need an entire base of indigenous technology, but that will take some time.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : What is the total number of foreign technicians in India ? Is it the government's policy to discourage their coming in large numbers or to encourage it ? What are the steps taken for encouragement or discouragement of foreign technicians ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Our policy is to see that, if there is indigenous material available, we should not bring in foreign technicians ; in fact, there is a strict control exercised and permission is given for foreign technicians only when it becomes absolutely essential. The whole emphasis is that there should be more and more Indian technicians.

SHRI RABI RAY : Please give the number.

श्री मधु लिमये : जरा ऐब्सोल्यूटली एसेन्शल की परिभाषा कर दीजिए । क्या बिस्कुट चोकलेट वगैरह ऐब्सोल्यूटली एसेन्शल हैं ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : According to the hon. Member, so many things may not be essential.

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या चाक्लेट के लिए भी कोलैबोरेशन जरूरी है ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Of course, biscuits are necessary in this country ; so are chocolates necessary. We should give both biscuits and chocolates to our children.

श्री रवि राय : क्या बिस्कुट के लिए भी कोलैबोरेशन चाहिए ?

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या बिस्कुट यहां नहीं बनते हैं ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Wha is the total number ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I do not have the total number with me readily.

DR. RANEN SEN : There are complaints from technicians of our country as also from scientists, who are working in Government scientific institutions, that in regard to getting know-how from such technicians and scientists there is a general tendency on the part of the private individual entrepreneurs as well as the management of the public sector industries to ignore the indigenous expertise or know-how and to try to import it from outside in order that they can have a better relationship with the foreign technicians and technologists and the foreign industry. If that is so, how can this evil be curtailed by the latest measures taken by the Government of India to rely on local know-how or expertise and to do away as far as possible with foreign know-how or with importing foreign know-how ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am afraid, I did not follow the main trend of the question the hon. Member has asked. I said earlier that it has been our effort to see that so far as technology or technicians were available in this country we should not import them from outside. But, surely, the hon. Member will agree that, if we have to keep our industry up to date and specially if we want to have a place in the international market, we have got to see that the latest technology is available. Technology is not imported only by us ; there are many developed countries which also import technology from one another. Technology today has become one of the most important aspects of efficient management and efficient production. Therefore, wherever we feel that technology is not available in this country and it is essential for our own production and for the export market, we do allow the import of technology. What we are trying

to do, however, is to see that technology, once imported, is kept up-to-date and that there is more money spent on research and development. So far, unfortunately, we have not spent enough on research and development. We have really been trying to industrialise our country for the last 20 years or so since our independence. The bulk of the developed countries have had a much longer period of development during which they have spent much more on the development of technology also. Therefore, to some extent, the import of technology becomes inevitable. But the whole emphasis is to see that it is the minimum possible and that, once imported, we try to keep it up-to-date.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : It is an unfortunate feature that our highly qualified technicians and scientists have a tendency to go out of our country and settle down in the developed countries where, they seem to feel, they have chances of better recognition and acknowledgment of their talents and may have better terms for their services. May I know of the Minister, if this is right, whether Government contemplates any steps to stop this type of a tendency on the part of our highly qualified experts to go out of the country in search of employment just because they are running after the illusory temptation of better service conditions ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Illusory ?

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : Why I have called it illusory is because, in India, ultimately what they can buy for their money is very much more than what they can buy in a developed country.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But where is the money ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am afraid, the hon. Member is right that there is a certain amount of allurement and people do think there is greater opportunity abroad and some of them go away. It is a matter of regret to us that this thing happens. But it is a phenomenon which is taking place all over the world. There is a certain amount of brain-drain going on everywhere. There is a tendency for people to move to areas where they have better opportunity not only to work but also better opportunity to do research and other things. I would go along with the hon. Member and say that those people who are going abroad only to seek better emoluments for their services are not getting the real advantage because the buying power of the rupee in terms of goods that are available in the country is certainly greater as compared to what is obtaining abroad. But at times they find a better opportunity to do work abroad and some of them go away. This can be checked only by creating better opportunities, gradually, in the country, by developing industries and by developing research centres. Our difficulty is that even in some of our largest enterprises which are comparable to the largest enterprises of the world as such the remunerations are very little. Because of that, the people feel they do not have all the opportunities.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : जो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं उसके दो हिस्से हैं। एक तो यह कि क्या यह सही है कि हमारे देश में रिसर्च के ऊपर, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी और गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से भी, दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले में बहुत कम खर्च किया जाता है, और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि जितनी रिसर्च होनी चाहिये, उसमें हम बहुत पीछे हैं ? क्या कानून बनाकर कोई ऐसी निश्चित शर्त रक्खी जायेगी कि कम से कम बड़ी इण्डस्ट्री वाले या सरकार नफे का इतना परसेंटेज रिसर्च के ऊपर जरूर खर्च करें।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि क्या सही है कि कुछ ऐसी चीजों के लिए भी बाहर का नो हाऊ आता है और कोलैबोरेशन होता है जो एसेन्शल नहीं है, जैसे कि कास्मेटिक्स हैं, और अमरीका और इग्लैंड में जो चीजें बनती हैं वही यहां कोलैबोरेशन से बनती हैं ? यह सारी चीज न हो, जोकि सरकार की पालिसी के बाद भी हो रही है, इसको रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : As I said in the very beginning myself, it has been our feeling that there is not enough research and development in the country. We have not been able to spend enough on it either. I have been talking to industrialists, their organisations and federations and suggesting to them that they should create facilities for research and development, I have been telling them that where the industries are too small to do it themselves, they should see whether it could be possible for their organisations or federations to do it. As regards any assistance that may be required from the Government, we shall certainly do our best to meet that. In the public sector also, we are trying to increase the Research and Development Wing and to see that more research and development is done. I think, it will be possible to increase.

At this moment we are not thinking of any statutory provision. But should it become necessary, we could certainly come up to this House for it. As regards the second question which the hon. Member put, generally speaking, we do not allow foreign collaboration in cosmetics and in consumer items. We do not allow foreign collaboration in such luxury items unless there is also a certain export angle which meets the cost of imported technology. But to some extent it becomes necessary to allow some collaboration even in these items which one may consider as luxury items. It is because unless we have a balanced development, it will be difficult to make full utilisation of all the products and by-products that are being produced. And, therefore, I would say categorically that the emphasis on import of technology for luxury goods is not there at all. That is placed at the lowest priority. At times it becomes necessary to allow import in the interests of growth of industry.

SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Technology depends on research and research involves expenditure and expects a return over a period of years. I would like the Minister in this context to examine the effect of the recent Patents Act. Has he received complaints that parties are not willing to bring their know-how and technology for fear that their patent rights in this country will be slaughtered and they will be imperilled ?

The second question is : whether in the interests of industrial development he is willing to relax the patent law in respect of new discoveries which are essential to this country so that we may have the benefit particularly in the matter of drugs.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : It was only the other day that the House almost unanimously passed the Patents Bill... (*Interruptions*) That is why I left the hon. Member out. I said 'almost unanimously'. Otherwise I would have said 'unanimously'. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Piloo Mody can be added to that without any difficulty. May I say that the Patents Bill which this House passed and which is now a law is one of the most important economic measures that we have been able to enact in this Parliament and it may be beneficial not only to our country but may be an example for other developing countries also and I have not received any complaints against it.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The charge that has been repeatedly made in this country is that industrial know-how is never inducted into the technology of the country but it is repeatedly imported. Recently the predecessor of the hon. Minister also made a statement that they have dissipated the know-how. I would like to know whether actually import of know-how has been stopped. At present there are reports to the contrary. I would like to know whether in view of this, projects will be discontinued and whether there is a demand for technological possibility. It is repeatedly said that this is not available. Has the Government made any assessment as to how much technological possibility is there in the country for production or whether the Government proposes to make an assessment of technological possibility not only of our engineers but also of the technique available in the country ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Technology and employment of engineers are interrelated, but they are not exactly the same thing. Technology is really the acquisition of the know-how and the engineers are there to implement that know-how. Technology is more a question of research and development as has been pointed out.

Now, so far as the question of repetitive import of technology and other things is concerned, it is very difficult to go into a general question. If the hon. Member would put a specific question and say whether technology in this field which was available in this country has been imported. I would be able to give the reason why it has been imported. For instance, take torch cells and batteries. Now there are a number of companies which have been allowed to collaborate because their processes are different, and because of the different nature of processes, different needs are met. Now one can say, 'We should have only one collabaration in some torch cell.' and then some other hon. Member will say, 'You are building up monopoly. You should not allow only one company to collaborate as it will become a monopoly. Some other company must also get because if the technology is not available, they have also to get the collaboration.' Therefore, it is not a question where one can say, 'Yes' or 'No' in general terms. If there are specific problems, then I can discuss them.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question.

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री मधु लिमये सदन में थे। आप उनकी बात सुन लीजिए।

श्री मधु लिमये : मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ताकि आइन्दा सब लोगों का फायदा हो जाए। आपने यह प्रथा शुरू की है कि वहां पर सारे प्रश्नों के जवाब रखे जाते हैं, नोटिस आफिस में रखे जाते हैं –

MR. SPEAKER : That should be done earlier ; not during the Question Hour.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने कहा था कि आप वहां आइये । क्वेश्चन आवर शुरू होने के बाद वहां रखने का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री रवि राय : जवाब देखने के लिए गए थे।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. I am sorry, I cannot allow this practice of going back. I have already taken up the Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : कम से कम आदेश तो आप दें कि प्रश्नोत्तर शुरू होने के बाद प्रश्नों के जवाब यहां रखे जायें, नोटिस आफिस में रखकर क्या करेंगे ? मैं केवल जवाब देखने के लिए गया था, वर्ना मैं जाता ही नहीं। अगर आप अभी नहीं ले सकते हैं तो बारह बजे के बाद आप ले लीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER : If I finish the list and there is time left at the end I will see. Next question.

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय अगर जवाब देना चाहें तो दे सकते हैं।

Declaring of Agricultural Industry as Major Industry

* 163. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
SHRI DEORAO PATIL :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the need and importance of farm production, Government are in a position to declare agricultural industry as a major industry ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Government has not evolved any scheme of classification by which a particular sector of economic activity can be declared as a major industry. The Industries (Development & Regulation) Act contains in its schedule only items involving manufacturing processes.

However, Government has consistently accorded the highest priority to the development of agriculture. The Fourth Five Year Plan envisages the following main elements in the strategy of agricultural production :—

(1) coordinated research in respect of all important crops ;

(2) continued expansion of irrigation facilities and reorientation of irrigation practices so as to ensure optimum and integrated use of ground and surface water ;

(3) improvement in the utilisation of existing irrigation potential through special programmes ;

(4) expansion in the supply of fertilisers, plant protection material, farm machinery and credit ;

(5) full exploitation of the possibilities of raising yields provided by the new seed varieties in the case of cereals ;

(6) intensive efforts in selected suitable areas for raising the yield levels of major commercial crops ;

(7) measures to increase intensity of cropping ; and

(8) improvement in the agricultural marketing system in the interests of the producer along with assurance of minimum prices for major agricultural commodities.

Based on this approach, a number of schemes will be implemented to step up agricultural production. These schemes include, inter alia, measures to step up the production of fertilisers, pesticides, tractors, agricultural implements etc. and encouragement to agro-based industries. The capacity of nitrogenous fertilisers will be increased from 1.02 million tonnes (in terms of 'N') in 1968-69 to 3 million tonnes in 1973-74. The capacity for agricultural tractors will be increased from 20,000 numbers in 1968-69 to 68,000 in 1973-74. In respect of agricultural implements, apart from the steps taken to increase their production, their distribution has been put on an organised basis by the establishment of agro-industries corporations which have been set up in 15 states as joint ventures of the Central and State Governments. Agro-based industries are being encouraged in the sector of village and small scale industries as well as in the cooperative sector.

A total outlay of Rs. 1328 crores, constituting 17.4% of the total plan outlay, is envisaged for the development of agriculture and allied sectors during the Fourth Plan period.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : उत्तर जो टेबल पर रखा गया है मुझे मिला नहीं है । मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूं कि उत्तर क्या है, इसको बता दें ताकि मैं पूरक प्रश्न पूछ सकूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको उत्तर जरूर मिला होगा । कहीं भूल गए होंगे ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : हम लोग गए थे हमको मिला नहीं । जो कुछ उत्तर है बता दें ।

MR. SPEAKER : As I could see, you have already got this copy. क्या मंत्री महोदय इसको पढ़ा सकेंगे ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : तीन पेज का है ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा सुझाव है कि इसको स्थगित कर दिया जाए ताकि हम वक्तव्य पढ़ लें और उसके बाद सवाल कर सकें ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : आप पहले वक्तव्य लेकर आए होते ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वहां गए थे मिला नहीं । सबके लिए वक्तव्य नहीं रहता है, उधर वालों के लिए रहता है ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : कापीज लिमिटेड रहती हैं । हम लेट गए थे ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जो पहले जाते हैं उनको मिल जाता है, बाद वालों के लिए कापीज नहीं रहती हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह कहते हैं कि हम जरा लेट गए थे । The Member should be vigilant about that.

श्री देवराव पाटिल : ग्यारह बजे से पहले गए थे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेट का मतलब क्या यह है कि बिस्तर पर लेट गए थे या वहां देरी से गए थे ।

SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO : The Member should be supplied the copy ; otherwise how can he put the supplementary questions ?

श्री देवराव पाटिल : कृषि भारत का महत्त्वपूर्ण उद्योग है । इसको उद्योग घोषित करने में सरकार को क्या कठिनाई है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : वह कहेंगे कि वक्तव्य पढ़ो ।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : जवाब तो माननीय सदस्य ने मेरी तरफ से दे दिया है । कृषि को उद्योग की किश्म से तो नहीं माना जाता है लेकिन कृषि की मदद के लिए एक काफी बड़ा मंत्रालय है और बड़े सुचारु रूप से वह कृषि की मदद करता है । उसका जो अपना ढंग है, जो उसके तरीके हैं, उसकी जो जरूरियात हैं उसको देखते हुए एक पूरा मंत्रालय स्थापित किया गया है जो देखता है कि किस तरह से हम कृषि की प्रगति में मदद कर सकते हैं । वह उद्योग नहीं है और न ही उसको हम उद्योग इस तरह से बना सकते हैं ।

श्री देवराव पाटिल : मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि कृषि उद्योग नहीं है । उसकी क्या वजह है ?

श्री रणधीर सिंह : अगर कृषि उद्योग नहीं है, तो वह क्या है ? क्या वह ड्रामा है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : वह कृषि है, उद्योग नहीं है । माननीय सदस्य कृषक हैं, उद्योगपति नहीं हैं ।

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : In the statement laid on the Table of the House, we find that :

> "Government have not evolved any scheme of classification by which a particular sector of economic activity can be declared as a major industry.".

After four Plans, is this the position to which Government has reduced itself ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member is asking for the hon.Minister's opinion. I do not think that he has asked any definite question. The hon. Minister need not answer this.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : In the statement, the hon. Minister has indicated a number of measures which are likely to be taken during the Fourth Plan in the strategy of agricultural production. The question put by my hon. friend Shri Deorao Patil was why this was not being treated as an industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the same protection will be given to the agricultural labour as is given to the industrial workers, and whether the same laws will be made applicable to them so that they are not exploited by the big farmers ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Certainly, it will be Government's constant endeavour to see that the agricultural worker is not exploited. In fact, certain arrangements have been made to try to give every encouragement in the agricultural field in this regard.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : My question was whether the same labour laws would be applied to them.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : गांधीजी ने भी कृषि को इण्डस्ट्री नहीं माना था। लेकिन उन्होंने यह माना था कि कृषि जीवन के लिए इतनी आवश्यक है कि अगर कृषि न रहे, तो आदमी मर जाये, जबकि अगर इण्डस्ट्री न रहे, तो आदमी मरेगा नहीं । कृषि के सम्बन्ध में मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय से बहुत जरूरी काम पड़ता है, जैसे लोहा देना है । इसी प्रकार कृषि से जो पैदावार होती है, उसको एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट करने का काम मंत्री महोदय के मंत्रालय का है । उस हद तक कृषि उद्योग के अन्तर्गत आता है । मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि यह मंत्रालय कृषि की कहां तक मदद करता है। अगर कृषि इस मंत्रालय में चला जाये, तो उससे इस मंत्रालय को क्या नुक्सान है ? हिन्दुस्तान की पूरी राष्ट्रीय आय का 45 फीसदी कृषि से निकलता है और देश के 85 फीसदी लोग इससे जीवन-निर्वाह करते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय का मंत्रालय कृषि के बारे में क्या मदद करता है, कहां तक उसको सहयोग प्रदान करता है।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि मुझे क्या एतराज है कि मैं कृषि को भी अपने मंत्रालय में ले लूं । मेरे साथी, माननीय कृषि मंत्री, बैठे हुए हैं। वह भी इस काम को देखने के लिए हैं। कोई कह सकता है कि उद्योग का काम भी वह ले लें। अलग-अलग मंत्रालय अलग-अलग कार्यों के लिए बने हुए हैं और उनके आपस में मिलकर एक अच्छा काम हो रहा है। जिस किसी को जो विशेष काम दिया गया है, वह उसको देख सकता है। जहां तक उद्योग मंत्रालय का सवाल है, कृषि में यंत्र आदि जिस सामान का इस्तेमाल होता है, उनके बनाने के लिए हमारे यहां से मदद दी जाती है। उसके बारे में हम कृषि मंत्रालय से बातचीत करके सब सम्भव सुविधा और सहायता दे सकते हैं और देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने लोहे और बिजली की बात कही है। उन दोनों से हमारे मंत्रालय का सम्बन्ध नहीं है । लेकिन लोहे और बिजली से मिलकर ट्रैक्टर और एग्रीकल्चरल इम्प्लीमेंट्स आदि जो सामान बनता है, जिसकी देश में आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए हम सुविधा दे रहे हैं।

श्री महाराज सिंह भारती : देश में ट्रैक्टर सिर्फ बीस हजार बनते हैं, जब कि तीन लाख लोग वेटिंग लिस्ट पर हैं।

श्री दिनेश सिंह : अभी हमने बहुत नये ट्रैक्टरों के लिए लाइसेंसिज दिये हैं । हमें आशा है कि जल्दी और ट्रैक्टर उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : In view of its great importance, if Government are not able to declare agriculture as an industry, will they at least transfer such industries as are connected with agriculture like the manufacture of tractors, tractor tyres, implements, fertilisers, etc. to the Agriculture Ministry ? We do not want any licence from Government to do agriculture. Even if they declare it as a major industry, we will not apply to them for grant of a licence for the purpose. So will they at least transfer these to the Agriculture Ministry in view of the bad experience the agriculturists are having ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : The hon. member has already given one reason why we should not declare it an industry. He says then he will have to get an industrial licence. So far as tractor manufacture is concerned, it is already controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture. We work in very close co-operation. I cannot understand what he means by 'transferring' it to the Agriculture Ministry, whether he is thinking that Ministry start making tractors. The hon. Minister of Food and Agricuture is there. We can consider the suggestion.

SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : It is because the Industries Minister has become so inefficient that he cannot supply tractors and other things to agriculturists that we want it to be transferred to the Agriculture Ministry.

श्री रणधीर सिंह : मुझे मिनिस्टर साहब का यह जवाब सुनकर बेहद मायूसी हुई है कि एग्रीकल्चर एक इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है। इस देश में लक्सरीज तो इण्डस्ट्री मानी जाती है, लेकिन जराअत और खुराक को इण्डस्ट्री नहीं माना जा रहा है और न ही उसको इण्डस्ट्री की सहूलियात दी जा रही हैं। ऐसा करके एग्रीकल्चर के साथ बहुत ज्यादती की जा रही है। अगर मिनिस्टर साहब को एग्रीकल्चर को एक इण्डस्ट्री मानने से चिढ़ है, तो गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से इण्डस्ट्री को जो फैसिलिटीज, इनसेन्टिव्स और इमदाद दी जा रही है, क्या कम से कम वही सहूलियतें और इनसेन्टिव्ज एग्रीकल्चर को देने के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब सोचेंगे ? मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो ऐलान किया है, क्या वह उसको रिवाइज करने और एग्रीकल्चर को बिजली और इम्प्लीमेंट्स सप्लाई करने और किसानों को ठीक कीमत दिलाने के बारे में फिर से सोचेंगे, ताकि किसानों के साथ वही सलूक हो, जो कि इण्डस्ट्रीज के साथ ताल्लुक रखने वाले पांच फीसदी लोगों के साथ होता है ?

श्री दिनेश सिंह : मैं समझता हूं कि एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री बहुत भली-भांति कृषकों को सब प्रकार की सुविधायें देने के बारे में देख रही है। अगर माननीय सदस्य यह समझें कि उद्योग मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत आने से कृषकों को ज्यादा फायदा होगा, तो मेरे ख्याल से यह उनकी गलतफहमी है। मैं ऐसा नहीं समझता हूं।

SHRI RANGA : It should not be understood that all of us are in favour of this idea that agriculture should be classified as an industry. Far from it. Agriculturists would not like their occupation to be treated as an industry and then be brought under all the disabilities from which industries are made to suffer. At the same time, would the hon. Minister assure us that there is a co-ordinating committee between his Ministry and the Agriculture Ministry to ensure that adequate protection and assistance are being offered to agriculturists from the industry side in regard all those associated industries which are expected to cater to the needs of the agriculturists ?

SHRI DINESH SINGH : Yes. I assure the hon. Member that there is complete co-ordination between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Industry regarding the manufacture of implements and requirements.

SHRI RANGA : Is there any committee either at the secretarial or ministerial level ? If there is no such committee, will Government consider that suggestion ?

श्री रवि राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मधु लिमये जी के क्वेश्चन को आप इजाजत देंगे ?

श्री मधु लिमये : मंत्री महोदय की अगर इनायत हो जाय तो मेरे सवाल को ले लीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : Will think of some other way of bringing it. Do not try to introduce a practice which will be bad for the future. It is only for your own good.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Suggestions of N. C. A. E. R. Regarding Industrial Growth

*152. SHRI R. K. BIRLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Seminar organised by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in Delhi in September 1970, a suggestion was made for the removal of industrial bottlenecks in order to build up growth potential in the economy ;

(b) whether Government representatives also participated in the seminar and if so, the names of the representatives ;

(c) the details of the suggestions made in the seminar ; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to remove the bottlenecks ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (d). The National Council of Applied Economic Research, Delhi held a Seminar on 26th September, 1970 to discuss various aspects of the Indian economy, by way of a mid-year review. A number of prominent persons were invited to this meeting and participated in the discussions. These included Shri B. R. Bhagat, Minister for Steel and Heavy Engineering, Dr. D. R. Gadgil, Deputy Chairman Planning Commission, Shri B. D. Pande, Secretary, Heavy Industries, some Members of Parliament, representatives of industry and from various other fields. The discussions covered a wide range and extended over a number of economic subjects including agricultural programmes and prospects fiscal and monetary policies, trends in production and employment and various other economic subjects of contemporary interest. The question of industrial growth prospects and problems and issues in this regard were also referred to by a number of participants in this discussion. The minutes of the discussions have reportedly not yet been finalised. It is understood that no conclusions and recommendations were, however, made by the Seminar, which was primarily in the nature of a general discussion on the overall economic problems and situation in the country.

Revision of Tyre Prices

*155. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tyre manufacturers have approached Government for increasing the prices of tyres in view of the recent increase in the prices of natural rubber and other raw materials ;

(b) if so, the precise demand of tyre manufacturers ; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Steel Plant in Goa

*156. SHRI NATH PAI :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a persistent demand from the people of Goa for setting up of a steel plant in Goa ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) whether a feasibility survey has been carried out and if so, what are the principal findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) There have been some representations from Goa for locating a Steel Plant there.

(b) As stated by the Prime Minister in her statement on 17.4.70, there are several suitable sites in the country for the erection of Steel Plants. These will be considered in electing sites for future plants.

(c) Preparation of Feasibility Reports follows decisions on location of steel plants based on site selection studies conducted for the purpose. While, therefore, studies of the latter type have been conducted there has been no Feasibility study in respect of Goa.

Regularisation of Unauthorised Capacity of Monopoly Groups

*157. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn by the various Parliamentary Committees or Members of Parliament in their individual capacity to unauthorised increase by the monopoly groups and big industrial houses in their industrial capacities ;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision to regularise and legalise these unauthorised increases by the monopoly groups ; and

(c) the reasons for regularising these unauthorised increases in capacity, which will have the effect of further strengthening the monopolistic trends in the economy and concentrating wealth in a few hands ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has referred, in its report, to certain cases of unauthorised expansion by certain industrial undertakings some of which belong to the Larger Industrial Houses. Details of 45 such cases and the Industrial Houses which are connected with such units are given in para 5.45 and Appendix IV F of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee, copies of which have been laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). Government has not yet taken a final decision in the matter.

Indo-British Technological Collaboration

*158. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India was invited by the U. K. Government to have discussion in regard to the projects on which both countries could collaborate ;

(b) if so, whether a joint meeting of technologists/experts from both the countries met in London in October, 1970 ; and

(c) the outcome of the discussions ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Indo-British Technological Group, comprising of representatives of Government and industry from both countries, held its second meeting in London from 12-16 October, 1970, for more detailed discussions regarding the possibilities of future technological collaboration and joint investment programmes.

(c) A copy of the Press Note issued at the end of the meeting is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4286/70]

Rise in Price of Steel

*159. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of Steel is on the increase day by day ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) the price of steel as on 1.1.69, 1.1.70 and at present ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to bring down the price ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). While it is a fact that open market price of certain categories of steel is higher than the JPC price, there has been no increase in JPC price since January 1970. Recently, open market prices have also shown downward trend.

(c) JPC Announcements Nos. 43 and 48 are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4287/70] No. 43 shows the prices on 1.1.69. No. 48 shows the prices from 1.1.70 to-date.

(d) There is no intention at present to bring down the JPC prices. As regards open market prices, the steps taken by Government to bring them down include attention towards increased production, better distribution, liberalisation of imports and regulation of exports.

Standardization of Food Products and Domestic Appliances

*160. SHRI MANI BHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Governments are being consulted as to what steps should be taken to standardise food products and other domestic appliances like electric goods ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the various States received so far ; and

(c) whether there is also a proposal to make 'Quality Control' a central subject in order to make the industrialists conscious of the importance of producing standard articles only ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Standards Institution, through its Divisional Councils on which the various State Governments are represented, is prescribing the necessary standards for various food-products and domestic electrical appliances. State Governments are in favour of such standardisation.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

Theft from Head Treasury of Jhansi Station (Central Railway)

*162. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that one lakh of rupees were found missing from the Head Treasury of the Jhansi (Central Railway) Station recently ;

(b) if so, the reasons for ruch a big theft ;

(c) whether any arrests were made in this connection ; if so, the names and designations of the persons arrested ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to prevent further thefts ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A case of shortage of Rs. 34,122.43 and not one lakh has been reported from the Regional Cash Office, Jhansi on 3.9.1970.

(b) An Officers' enquiry is in progress to find out the reasons for the shortage.

(c) No arrests have been made so far.

(d) Security arrangements are being further tightened up. Govt. Railway Police are investigating the cases with a view to bringing the offenders to book.

Indian Railways Facing Economic Crisis

*164. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian Railways are facing an economic crisis ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss the Indian Railways have to suffer every year ;

(c) the specific measures Government propose to adopt to minimise the loss ;

(d) whether there is any proposal to give the passenger and goods traffic for a particular short distance exclusively to the private road traffic ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On the basis of current trends, it is assessed that the deficit during the current year may come to Rs. 46.60 crores against a surplus of Rs. 22.38 crores anticipated in the Budget Estimates presented to the Parliament. In other words, the worsening is to the extent of Rs. 69 crores, taking into account the withdrawals of proposed increases on III Class passenger fares and freight rates on foodgrains etc. amounting to Rs. 13 crores. The deficit of Rs. 46.60 crores is

arrived at after providing for full payment of Dividend to General Revenues amounting to Rs. 167.10 crores.

The deficits in the preceding four years were :

Year	*Deficit Crores of Rs.*				
1966-67	Rs. 18.27 crores	after payment	of dividend of	Rs. 132.39	crores.
1967-68	Rs. 31.53	—do—	—do—	Rs. 141.53	,,
1968-69	Rs. 7.86	—do—	—do—	Rs. 150.67	,,
1969-70	Rs. 9.83	—do—	—do—	Rs. 156.39	,,

(c) Continuous efforts are being made to increase earnings and reduce the working expenses of Indian Railways. The steps taken to increase earnings are to attract high rated traffic by running container services, super express goods trains and other special trains for particular types of traffic, introduction of freight forwarder scheme and more Quick Transit services, quoting of special station-to-station rates, running of additional Passenger trains where justified etc.

Among the important measures on hand to reduce working expenses are special drives for economy in fuel consumption and reduction in the cost of staff. Other measures are economy in the use of stores and materials, better inventory control, reduction in steam engine holdings through periodic review, work studies for greater efficiency. By organising special measures and drives to reduce pilferages and thefts of railway consignments, it is proposed to reduce the expenditure on payment of compensation claims for goods lost or damaged. Steps have been taken to plug other loop-holes, such as ticketless travelling, pilferage of coal and diesel oil, etc., through intensive control and checks.

(d) There is no proposal under active consideration at present, though under an ideal arrangement the short-distance passenger and goods traffic would go mostly to road.

(e) Does not arise.

Restoration of Normal Industrial Relations in Durgapur Steel Plant

*165. SHRI YOGENDRA SHARMA : SHRI K. N. TIWARY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to restore normal industrial relations in the Durgapur Steel Plant ; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) To improve industrial relations, bi-partite discussions between the management and recognised labour union are regularly held. During the last one year about 30 agreements have been signed between the management and the union covering a large number of areas. A new bonus scheme has been introduced. Other steps being taken by the management to step up production are : Reorganisation of the maintenance function ; procurement of indigenous and imported spare parts ; undertaking of capital repairs of various units ; introduction of technological improvements; providing balancing facilities etc.

As regards the recent lockout in the Steel Melting Shop of the Plant, an agreement

has been reached between management and labour unions through the good offices of the State Labour Commissioner and the workers have returned to duty on 31.10.70.

Reconstruction of Bridge in Gujrat Damaged in the Recent Floods

*166. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bridge that was damaged in the recent floods in Gujarat, disrupting the rail traffic between Ahmedabad and Bombay for considerable number of days, used to get damaged every year during the floods ;

(b) if so, the reasons why adequate timely steps were not taken for proper repairs or to reconstruct it ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take steps to have an adequately strong bridge constructed at a suitable site ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No Sir. Bridge No. 417 over river Mindhola at Km, 249/7-11 between Maroli and Sachin was affected during the floods this year, but it has no history of similar trouble in previous years.

(b) Does not arise,

(c) It is proposed to partially rebuild Br. No. 417 at the same sitc.

Supply of M.S. Plates and Strips to Steel worth Private Limited, Assam

*167. SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s Steelsworth Private Limited of Assam submitted indents to the Joint Plant Committee with 10 per cent cost as earnest money for M.S, plates and strips or skelps ;

(b) if so, the quantity of M. S. Plates and strips or skelps supplied to this concern during the last two years ;

(c) if not, what are the reasons :

(d) whether Government are aware that the management of M/s Steelsworth Private Limited have given indications through their various memoranda and letters that due to non-availability of raw materials, the Company is going to declare lock out very soon ; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent lock-out or lay-off in this industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Visit by West German Steel Experts Delegation to India

*168. SHRI V. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a delegation of West German Steel experts visited India recently ;

(b) if so, the nature of talks heid with the delegation ;

(c) whether these experts have suggested ways and means to keep up the steel production in the country ; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Allotment of Steel for University Building in Bangalore

*169. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued orders to the Hindustan Steel Limited in regard to the allotment of Steel for the construction of University building in Bangalore ; and

(b) if so, for what quantity and how much has been supplied.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sale of Steel Sheets by Indian Oil Corporation to M/s. Standard Drum and Barrel Mfg. Co.

*170. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No, 1316 on the 4th August, 1970 regarding the sale of Steel sheets by Indian Oil Corporation to Standard Drum and Barrel Manufacturing Company, Bombay and state :

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Distribution of Iron and Steel to Messrs Swatantra Fabricators Union

*171. SHRI PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI :
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Plant Committee made allotment of iron and steel to Messrs Swatantra Fabricators Union, 49/50 General Ganj, Kanpur representing six firms namely, Messrs. (1) Jakodia Engineering Works, (2) Central Iron Stores, (3) Kumar Steel Corporation, (4) Harijan Industries, (5) Jeewan Steel Industries and (6) Harijan Works ;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that Messrs Swatantra Fabricators Union has been making invidious discrimination in favour of the first three above-mentioned firms in the distribution of iron and steel ;

(c) if so, the figures of individual allotments to all the six constituents of the said Union during the last three years, yearwise ;

(d) the steps taken to ensure equitable distribution of the arrivals, among the constituents of the Union ; and

(e) the action taken against the President of the Swatantra Fabricators Union for the malpractice indulged in by him ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI B. R. BHAGAT) : (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) to (e) The distribution of supplies received by the Union to its constituent member firms is its own internal affair, with which Government are not concerned.

जापान की तरह भारत के लिए तीव्रगामी रेलगाड़ियां

*172. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जापान में मुख्य रेलवे लाइनों की रेलगाड़ियों की औसत गति 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा है और इस प्रगति को बढ़ाकर 400 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा करने की योजना बनाई जा रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे क्या विशिष्ट कारण हैं कि भारत की मुख्य रेलवे लाइनों पर 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा की गति वाली रेलगाड़ियां नहीं चलाई जा सकतीं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं । जापानी नेशनल रेलवेज़ की मुख्य लाइन की गाड़ियों की औसत रफ्तार केवल

80 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा है सिवाय न्यू टोकायडा लाइन के (जो तेज रफ्तार के लिए विशेष रूप से बनायी गयी है) और जिसकी औसत रफ्तार भी 165 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा है। यद्यपि यह अभी ज्ञात नहीं है कि उनकी न्यू सान्यों लाइन पर, जो अभी योजना अवस्था में है, किस औसत रफ्तार से गाड़ियां चलाने का विचार है। फिर भी, ऐसा समझा जाता है कि उसकी अधिकतम रफ्तार 260 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा होगी।

(ख) भारतीय रेलों पर 200 किलोमीटर प्रति घण्टा की चाल से तेज रफ्तार वाली गाड़ियां चलाना वर्जनीय होगा क्योंकि ऐसा करने के लिए अलग से लाइनें बनानी पड़ेगी (जैसा कि जापान में किया गया है) और रेल पथ संरचना, सिगनल व्यवस्था तथा चल स्टाक आधुनिकीकरण पर अत्यधिक धन लगाना पड़ेगा।

Fall In Industrial Production

*173. SHRI D.N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Deputy Chairman of the Planing Commission recently expressed his views that the industrial growth rate has failed to gain the required momentum as envisaged in the Fourth Plan ; if so, the reasons for these shortfalls ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in spite of investments in the public sector having been made as per schedule, production has failed to pick up ; if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the reasons for new investments in the private sector not picking up as per expectations and how do Government propose to remove the causes of the low rate of growth ; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to achieve the required rate of growth in the Fourth Plain ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). It is presumed that the question relates to a recent assessment made by the Planning Commission regarding the industrial situation and various other aspects of economic growth. In a review of the industrial situation, the Planning Commission has indicated that, on present trends, substantial shortfalls might occur in the targets in key industries such as steel, fertilisers, etc. It has been pointed out that these shortfalls may take place owing to various reasons and circumstances in different sectors and projects. While the current rate of utilisation of capacity was quite satisfactory in a number of production sectors, it was considered inadequate in certain essential fields particularly steel, fertiliser, heavy metallurgical equipment and the like. In other cases, there has been delay in the implementation of projects. These two aspects have been brought out with particular reference to the public-sector schemes for which specific resource provision had been made in the Plan, and includes the iron ore programme as also the production targets in respect of steel, non-ferrous metals, fertilisers, petrochemicals and the like. As for the private sector, the need for an accelerated rate of investment as also of production has been stressed by the Commission if the overall growth targets in the Fourth Plan are to be achieved.

(d) The assessment made by the Planning Commission regarding the industrial situation, as also certain procedural modifications suggested by the Commission, some of which were already being considered, are being examined by Government and will be further discussed with the Planning Commission shortly.

Tobacco Industry

*174. SHRI MANGALATHUMADAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Report of the Dutt Licensing Committee has been examined by Government with reference to the problem of tobacco industry ; and

(b) if so, the recommendation made by the Committee in this regard and reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Dutt Committee Report is now before the Commission of Inquiry headed by Shri A. K. Sarkar.

Special Nutrition Programme For Children Of Slum Areas

*175. SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3007 on the 18th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether the "special nutrition programme" for children of slum areas has been taken up by the States and if so, the names of those States ;

(b) whether Government would leave the initiative in this matter solely to the States or proceed as far as possible on its own ; and

(c) whether any State or States have declined to implement the scheme, and if so, the names of those States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The programme has been taken up in all States and Union Territory Administrations *except* in Jammu and Kashmir, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Goa, Daman and Diu. The Governments of Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh have intimated that they would be starting the programme by 14th November, 1970.

(b) The programme is a Central Scheme implemented through the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

(c) No, Sir.

Iudustrial Investment In Private Sector

*176. SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there had been diminution in industrial investment in the country by the private sector within last two years ;

(b) if so, the specific reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI DINESH SINGH) : (a) to (c). Firm estimates of investments made in the private sector during this particular period are not yet available. However, from the number of letters of intent/industrial licences applied for and issued, clearance of capital goods applications, capital issues by private sector companies for loans and advances given by financing institutions during this period, it would appear that private sector investment has increased in these years. Efforts are being made, through licensing, fiscal and other economic policies and measures to ensure an accelerated growth rate in the coming years.

General Elections

*177. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPLANI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move under consideration of Government to hold General Elections earlier than 1972 ;

(b) if so, whether Government have also consulted the other political parties in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW, AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Social Boycott of Harijans in Punjab

*178. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some areas in Punjab have been resorting to intimidation and social boycott of Harijan landless labourers for their refusal to work for lower wages ;

(b) whether the Harijan labourers are not paid even half the wage given to caste Hindu labourers in certain villages in the State ; and

(c) if so, the steps which have been taken to stop such discrimination against the Harijans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of Punjab has been addressed in the matter. Their reply is awaited.

Foreign Control in Cigarette Industry

*179. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU :
SHRI OM PRAKASH TYAGI :
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reported problems regarding foreign control in the cigarette industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the difficulties of this industry to make it a major foreign exchange earning industry in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This matter has been engaging the attention of the Government and suggestions made by intending exporters will be considered.

हिन्दुस्तान व्हीकल्स प्रोजेक्ट (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड, फुलवारी शरीफ (पटना) का विक्रय

*180. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने पटना जिले में फुलवारी शरीफ स्थित हिन्दुस्तान व्हीकल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड को चलाने के लिए उसे किसी गैर-सरकारी उद्योगपति को बेचने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने इसके लिए भारत सरकार से अनुमति प्राप्त कर ली है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसमें कब तक कार्य प्रारम्भ हो जाने की आशा है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री म० र० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). हिन्दुस्तान व्हीकल्स लिमिटेड राज्य स्वामित्व का उपक्रम नहीं है ।

(ग) और (घ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

Unauthorised structure on Railway land near Western Railway quarters at Bandra, Bombay

1001. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an 'unauthorised' structure without prior sanction

has been constructed on a portion of Railway land near the Western Railway quarters at Bandra, Bombay, and is now being used for stocking domestic gas cylinders, thus causing health hazards to persons living in this area ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this very land was refused for a housing project of railwaymen's families ;

(c) total area of the land on which the structure stands and its cost with name of owner ;

(d) reasons why the Railway Administration has allowed the structure to come up ; and

(e) the nature of action, if any, contemplated against the owner ; if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The structure in question is not 'unauthorised' but a temporary structure put up by M/s. Ideal Gas Service Bandra on a plot of land licensed to them under the usual terms and conditions. No health hazard is involved by stocking of gas cylinders in this structure.

(b) No.

(c) Area of land licensed to M/s. Ideal Gas Service is 860 sq. ft. The structure has been constructed by the party at their own cost.

(d) This is in accordance with the license agreement executed by the party.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to (d) above.

Theft of Copper Wire from various Railway Zones

1002. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the value of copper wire stolen so far during the year in the various railway zones—zonewise ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the alarming increase in these thefts has affected the normal and efficient running of trains and as a result many accidents have taken place ;

(c) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Department has refused to do anything in the matter saying that these thefts cannot be stopped without direct help by the police force of several States ;

(d) whether it is further a fact that all the stolen copper wire is smuggled out to Pakistan for manufacturing ammunition ; and

(e) the reasons why aluminium-coated wires are not used or in the alternative micro-wave communication not introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

वर्ष, 1970 में नये कारखानों की स्थापना

1003. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में चालू वर्ष के दौरान कितने कारखानों को किन-किन स्थानों पर खोलने का विचार है और उनमें से प्रत्येक में किन-किन वस्तुओं के निर्माण का विचार है ?

(ख) इस सम्बन्ध में कुल कितनी पूंजी लगने की सम्भावना है ? और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) चालू वर्ष में खोले जाने वाले कारखानों की संख्या पिछले कुछ वर्षों में जारी किए

गए लाइसेंसों की संख्या पर निर्भर करेगी। 1968 से 1970 तक की अवधि में (अगस्त तक) नये औद्योगिक कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए बहुत बड़ी संख्या में आशय-पत्र जारी करने के अलावा उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत 110 लाइसेंस जारी किए गए थे। उत्पादन की वस्तुओं, कारखानों के स्थानों आदि सहित जारी किए गए सभी लाइसेंसों का विवरण समय-समय कई पत्रिकाओं में जैसे वीकली बूलेटिन आफ इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसेज, इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंसेज एण्ड अक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसेज ; वीक्ली इण्डियन ट्रेड जनरल और मन्थली जनरल आफ इण्डस्ट्री एण्ड ट्रेड में प्रकाशित किए जाते हैं। इन प्रकाशनों की प्रतियां संसद् की पुस्तकालय को भेजी जाती हैं। एक कारखाने के स्थापित होने में लगभग दो से लेकर तीन वर्ष तक लगते हैं और यह बताना कठिन है कि चालू वर्ष में कितने नये कारखाने स्थापित करने का विचार है।

(ख) और (ग). जिन कारखानों में उत्पादन कार्य आरम्भ हो गया है, उनमें कितनी पूंजी लगी हुई है तथा उनमें कितने व्यक्ति रोजगार में लगे हुए हैं, इसका ब्यौरा नहीं रखा जाता।

विभिन्न राज्यों में आई बाढ़ों से रेलवे को हुई हानि

1004. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस वर्ष विभिन्न राज्यों में आई बाढ़ों से भारतीय रेलवे को कितनी हानि हुई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : क्षेत्रीय रेलों से सूचना मंगायी जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Sanitary Arrangements at Railway Stations and in Trains

1005. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sanitary arrangements at all Railway stations and in trains need improvement ; and

(b) if so, what is the plan of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Barring occasional complaints about lack of proper sanitation, the general sanitation arrangements at stations and in trains have been satisfactory.

(b) Railway Administrations pay sustained attention to maintain a proper standard of cleanliness on Railway platforms, station premises and in trains and adequate sanitary staff are provided to ensure proper cleanliness. Co-operation of the public in keeping platforms, station premises and train compartments clean is also sought through announcement on public address system installed at stations. Vigorous efforts are also being made to further improve the standard of sanitation through an elaborate arrangement of surprise checks of trains and stations.

Opening of Fair Price Centres for Sale of Steel

1006. SHRI ABDUL GHANI DAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are opening fair price centres in all States where steel will be available for small industrialists and actual cansumers ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). Small requirements of small industrialists and actual consumers are met from the stockyards of the main producers. Such stockyards are already functioning in most states and Hindustan Steel Limited are exploring possibilities of opening more such stockyards. Many State Governments have, in addition, set up Small Scale Industries Corporations and Raw Material Depots to meet the requirements of small industrialists.

Cost of Production of Steel in India by Hindustan Steel Limited and in Japan

1007. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that cost of production of steel of the Hindustan Steel Limited is the highest in the world while in Japan which imports raw material from India, it is the lowest ;

(b) if so, the comparative figures showing cost of production of steel of the Hindustan Steel Limited, the private sector steel plants in India and in different major steel producing countries ; and

(c) the main reasons for the disparity in the cost of production and the steps being taken to remove the disparity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI). (a) No, Sir. While, as a matter of commercial practice, cost of production is treated as confidential, and information in this regard is, therefore, not available. A comparison of the domestic prices in the main steel producing countries of the world shows that the ex-works prices of a number of steel items such as re-rolling billets, merchant bars, chequered plates and heavy structurals are lower in India than the corresponding prices in the U.K., U.S.A., the Common Market countries of Europe, and in some cases, also Japan.

(b) As the following table indicating works cost (i.e. cost excluding depreciation and interest) would show, the works cost in Hindustan Steel plants are not always the highest in India.

		(*Rs /Tonne*)
1.	TISCO	348.00
2.	IISCO	374.00
3.	*Rourkela*	
	O. H.	387.02
	L. D.	333.39
4.	Bhilai	315.83*
5.	Durgapur	344.28*

* Provisional

(c) Does not arise.

Misuse of Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

1008. SHRI SURAJ BHAN : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 is misused by high caste Hindus to the great disadvantage of Scheduled Caste people ;

(b) the total number of such cases of adoptions both for securing admission in colleges/other professional institutions and enjoying benefits of reservation in services, during the last three years ;

(c) whether Government propose to make any suitable amendment in the said Act ;

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Some representations regarding the misuse of the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 by caste Hindus have been received.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations were addressed to ascertain the extent of such practices which had come to their notice. Replies have been received only from some of the States ; but from the replies received, it does not appear to be widely prevalent.

(c) to (e). The matter is under consideration.

Setting up of National Institute for Rehabilitation of Handicapped People of Kerala

1009. SHRI VISWANATHA MENON : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had appointed a Commission to explore the possibilities to establish a National Institute for the rehabilitation of the handicapped people of Kerala at Trivandrum ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Commission have conducted any study or survey for exploring the possibility of establishing the same ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). No Commission as such has been appointed. The Government have, however, appointed Committee to draw up a blue-print and suggest a suitable site for the setting up of a National Centre for the orthopaedically Handicapped in the Country. Its Sub-Committee has visited a few states including Kerala and will submit its report after it has visited all other parts of the country.

Accommodation for Harijans and Scheduled Castes in New Delhi

1010. SHRI M. L. SONDHI : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take urgent measures to provide suitable accommodation to Harijans and other Scheduled Castes in Kotla Mubarakpur, Kidwai Nagar and Mandir Marg Panchkuin Road area ;

(b) whether Government have provided assistance to Harijans and other Scheduled Castes under various schemes in the New Delhi area ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The details are being collected from Delhi Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Jobs for Economically Backward Class Candidates

1011. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of the Congress Working Committee to provide half a million jobs for economically backward class candidates has been approved by the Government ; and

(b) if so, the criterian for the selection of backward classes and regions (Statewise) ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The resolution adopted at the All India Congress Committee meeting held at Patna on October 13-14, 1970 recommended that Government should formulate new programmes to have at least one special project to be introduced in each district in the year 1971, each such project providing employment for the both skilled and unskilled workers so that employment may be provided to additional half a million persons. In selecting the individuals for employment in these projects, priority should be given to families which have no means of livelihood. The resolution has not yet been forwarded to Government.

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र

1012. **श्री मोलहु प्रसाद** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के छात्रों को प्रशिक्षण देने के लिए इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में एक भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवापूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र कार्य कर रहा है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परीक्षा के लिए निर्धारित विषयों में से "विधि" भी एक विषय है

और "विधि" में पांच प्रश्न पत्र होते हैं जिनमें से परीक्षार्थी को केवल तीन प्रश्न-पत्रों को हल करना होता है ; और

(ग) क्या इस संस्थान के प्राधिकारी उन अभ्यार्थियों को कोई मान्यता नहीं देते जो उक्त परीक्षा में सफल घोषित कर दिये जाते हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा इत्यादि परीक्षा, 1970 के लिए नियमों के परिशिष्ट 2 के अनुभाग 2 के अनुसार निम्न वैकल्पिक प्रश्नपत्रों में कानून के तीन प्रश्न पत्र, अर्थात् कानून-1, कानून-2 तथा कानून-3, होंगे, जिनमें से एक उम्मीदवार दो से अधिक नहीं ले सकता है । इसी प्रकार दो अतिरिक्त विषय अर्थात् भारत का संविधानिक कानून तथा विधिशास्त्र होते हैं, जिनमें से उक्त परीक्षा में उच्च वैकल्पिक प्रश्न पत्रों के लिए एक उम्मीदवार केवल एक विषय ले सकता है ।

(ग) यह प्रश्न स्पष्ट नहीं है । तो भी भारत सरकार की सिफारिश पर परीक्षा-पूर्व प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, इलाहाबाद की प्रबन्ध-समिति ने प्रवेश समिति से एल० एल० बी० की डिग्री रखने वाले उम्मीदवारों को दाखिला देने पर उचित विचार करने तथा केन्द्र में दाखिले के लिए प्रशिक्षणार्थियों के चयन के लिए वर्गों की सूची में उचित संशोधन करने के लिए कहा है ।

पिछड़े वर्गों सम्बन्धी आयोग के प्रतिवेदन पर की गई कार्यवाही

1013. **श्री मोलूह प्रसाद** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछड़े वर्गों सम्बन्धी आयोग द्वारा 1956 में पेश किये गये प्रतिवेदन पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : पिछड़े वर्ग आयोग की रिपोर्ट को उस पर की गई कार्यवाही के ज्ञापन के साथ 3 सितम्बर, 1965 को संसद के दोनों सदनों में पेश कर दिया गया था । इस परपोर्ट पर 3 अक्तूबर, 1964, 8 नवम्बर, 1965 तथा 25 नवम्बर, 1965 को लोक सभा में बहस भी हुई थी ।

Shortfalls in Key Industrial Sectors

1014 : SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there had been shortfalls in key industrial sectors in the first two years of the Fourth Plan ;

(b) If so, the extent of shortfalls in these sectors and the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the slow growth in these key sectors will adversely affect the realisation of Fourth Plan targets ; and

(d) if so, whether any steps are being taken to make up these shortfalls in the remaining period of the Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INETRNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA). (a) to (d) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Librery See* No. LT-4288/70]

Examination of Report of The Administrative Reforms Commission

1016. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Report submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission on Railways has been examined by Government ; and

(b) if so, the recommendations accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) The recommendations are at various stages of examination.

(b) Does not arise.

बुलन्दशहर के जाटवों को मकानों के निर्माण के लिए भूमि का आवंटन

1017. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में बुलन्दशहर के पवसरा गांव में जाटवों को न ही तो मकान दिये गये हैं और न ही बस्ती के पास मकान बनाने के लिए जगह दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बस्ती के पास ग्राम समाज की काफी भूमि मकान बनवाने के लिए उपलब्ध है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जाटवों को मकान बनवाने के लिए भूमि देने के सम्बन्ध में जिला अधिकारियों को निर्देश देने का है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (घ). यह सूचना उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Memorandum from Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association *Re* : Difficulties Faced by Cable Industry

1018. SHRI HARDAYAL DEVGUN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Delhi Plastic Cable Manufacturers' Association listing certain difficulties faced by the Cable Industry in the small sector and for extending certain minimum facilities to it ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A memorandum of a general nature was received.

(b) The Association have been requested to indicate the specific problems and difficulties. Their reply is awaited.

Export of Excavators and Gear Boxes Manufactured by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

1019. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a five-year contract has been signed between India and the USSR for exporting excavators and gear boxes manufactured by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation at Durgapur ; and

(b) if so, what are the terms of the contract ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). It has been agreed between the Governments of USSR and India that in order to ensure more effective utilisation of the capacity in the plant of Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Limited, Durgapur, set up with Soviet Cooperation, the possibility of production at the plant of excavators and reduction gears for supply to the Soviet Union on long term basis should be considered. Discussions in regard to this are taking place and the details are yet to be finalised.

Cottage Industries at Shantiniketan

1020 : SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether all activities relating to rural reconstruction and cottage industries at Shantiniketan have almost come to a standstill ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether it is a fact that most of the Shantiniketan handicrafts now being sold in Calcutta and elsewhere are not manufactured there and that unscrupulous businesmen are taking advantage of Shantiniketan popularity ; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Expenditure on Kerala Mid-term Elections

1021. SHRI SRADHAKAR SUPAKAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred by the Central Government and the Kerala Government on the mid-term elections held in Kerala in the month of September, 1970 ; and

(b) the total number of votes recorded in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) The information is being collected.

(b) 76,34,400 votes.

Public sector Corporations under Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering

1022. SHRI K. M. KOUSHIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of public sector Corporations under his Ministry ;

(b) when was each started and with what capital ;

(c) the amount of loss incurred by each from the year of start upto 1970 ; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to improve the situation so that the said undertakings might run on profit ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) There are nine public sector undertakings under the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering.

(b) and (c). The required information is given in the following statement :-

Name of Undertakings	Year of start	Initial Capital	Profit/Loss upto 31.3.1970	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1. Hindustan Steel Ltd.	1954	100 crores	(—) 172.83 crores	
2. Heavy Engg. Corpn.	1958	50 ,,	(—) 58.93 ,,	
3. Mining & Allied Machinery Corpn. Ltd.	1965	20 ,,	(—) 26.47 ,,	
4. Bharat Heavy Plate and Vessels Ltd.	1966	7 ,,	(—) 0.27 ,,	4. Commenced production in July, 1969

1	2	3	4	5
5. Triveni Structurals Limited.	1965	2 crores	(—) 0.82 crores	5. Commenced production in August, 1968.
6. Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	1960	0.5 „	(+)* 0.29 „ * For the period from 1967-68 to 1969-70	6. This Company was originally a joint venture of the Govts. of Andhra and Mysore. Govt. of India acquired a controlling interest by investing Rs. 51 lakhs in 1967.
7. Bokaro Steel Ltd.	1964	100 crores	—	The project is still under construction.
8. Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.	1964	1.0 „	(+) 1 crore	
9. Indian Consortium for industrial Projects.	1970	0.10 „	—	

(d) It will be noticed that of the nine undertakings under the Ministry, Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. and Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. have been making profit. Bokaro Steel Plant is still under construction. The Indian Consortium for Industrial Projects has been set up only in 1970.

The Government have taken a number of steps to improve the working and the profitability of public sector undertakings as indicated in the Memorandum on public Sector Enterprises circulated with Budget Papers in Feb., 1969. The specific measures taken in the case of Hindustan Steel Ltd. were indicated in the Pamphlet "Performance of Hindustan Steel Ltd." placed on the Table of the House on 5th April, 1968. These measures are being persued and concerted efforts are also being made to step up production and to remove as speedily as possible various difficulties standing in its way. It is also proposed to strengthen the Management of Heavy Engineering Corporation by appointing fulltime Directors including a Technical or Production Director to plan and coordinate production of the constituent plants.

Utilisation of Technical Know-how Developed by Automobile Industries for Small Car Project

1023. SHRI LAKHAN LAL KAPOOR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have proposed to utilise the technical know-how developed by the three existing automobile industries ;

(b) whether these would be made available for the proposed small car project in the public sector ; and

(c) if so, what are the proposals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). After taking into account the present state of development of the automobile industry and the expertise and know-how avaliable in the country, Government have decided to seek foreign collaboration for manufacture of a car of proven design in the public sector project proposed to be established for the purpose. In the engineering of the project, it is the intention to utilise the expertise and know-how available in the country to the utmost extent.

Proposal for Setting up of a Tannery at Tonk with French Collaboration

1024. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have received a proposal from the Rajasthan Government to set up a Tannery at Tonk in the Public Sector with French collaboration ; if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Central Government have given approval to the above proposal ;

(c) if so, the terms of agreement with the French Collaborators ;

(d) the number of skins to be processed daily ; and

(e) the estimated expenditure and when the work is likely to be started ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A letter of intent has been granted to the State Government of Rajasthan for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of leather for an annual capacity of 3,000 tons in the Public Sector at Tonk (Rajasthan) with an export obligation of 50% of the production. The terms of foreign collaboration are under consideration.

(e) the information about the latest estimate of expenditure and exact date when the work is likely to be started is being ascertained from the State Government.

Fire in Goods Train Carrying Explosive material from Dakanya Talav Railway Station (Western Railway)

1025. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a goods train carrying explosive material from Dakanya Talav railway station (Western Railway) to fertilizer factory caught fire on 21st October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured and the cause of the fire ;

(c) the approximate loss caused to the railway property ; and

(d) the precautionary measures government now proposed to be taken to avoid such mishaps in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No. However the goods load of Naptha Tank wagons which was being taken from Dadhdevi station (Western Railway) to Shri Ram Fertilizer and Chemical Siding caught fire on 21.10.1970.

(b) In this accident 2 persons were killed and 3 injured.

The cause of the accident is under investigation.

(b) The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 2,64,858.00.

(d) Suitable action will be taken on receipt of the the report of the Inquiry Committee.

Controversy over disposal of Rail Scrap

1026. SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the disposal of rail scrap has led to some controversy in the recent past ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have deviated from the usual practice of inviting tenders ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Railways have been restrained for the time being by an order of the Court from offering for sale or selling or delivering scrap rails.

कानपुर में पुर्रे क्रासिंग पर उपरि/भूमिगत पुल का निर्माण

1027. **श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि कानपुर में पुर्रे क्रासिंग पर हजारों यात्रियों को रोज ही कई-कई घण्टों तक प्रतीक्षा करनी पड़ती है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि इससे नगर के औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि वहां एक उपरि अथवा भूमिगत पुल के अभाव में लोगों को बड़ी ही असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) यह सच है कि काफी संख्या में सड़क उपयोगकर्ताओं को इस समपार पर इन्तजार करना पड़ता है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) जी, हां ।

(घ) रेलवे ने बहुत पहले 1960 में इस **समपार** के बदले ऊपरी पुल की योजना बनायी थी लेकिन वह योजना कार्यान्वित नहीं हो सकी क्योंकि राज्य सरकार सड़क पहुंच मार्गों के निर्माण के लिए धन की व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी । ज्यों ही राज्य सरकार इस समपार के बदले ऊपरी पुल के निर्माण के लिए एक ठोस प्रस्ताव प्रायोजित करने के साथ-साथ वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार लागत में अपना हिस्सा वहन करने का वचन देगी, रेल प्रशासन इस काम को करने के लिए तैयार हो जायेगा ।

Wagons Manufactured in Golden Rock Workshop of Railways In Tamil Nadu

1028. SHRI S. K. SAMBANDHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the numbers of wagons produced in the Golden Rock Workshop of the Railways in Tamil Nadu during the year 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 (up to 30th September, 1970) ;

(b) the reasons for shortage, if any, in the current year ; and

(c) the steps taken to improve production in future ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The number of wagons in terms of four wheelers produced in Golden Rock workshop were as under :—

1968-69	669
1969-70	1155
1970-71 (upto 30th September, 70)	432

(b) The target for production of wagons for Golden Rock Workshop during the year 1970-71 has been fixed at 900 wagons in terms of four wheelers. The shortfall during the first six months on this basis is only 18 wagons in terms of four wheelers which is marginal and is expected to be made good during the course of the year.

(c) Does not arise.

गार्डों की पदोन्नति

1029. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कितने गार्डों को उच्च ग्रेडों में पदोन्नत किया गया और उनकी पदोन्नति के सम्बन्ध में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई गई ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

दिल्ली के लिए रिंग रेलवे

1030. **श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :**
श्री जगेश्वर यादव :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में रिंग रेलवे लाइन कब तक चालू करने का विचार है ;

(ख) कब तक इसका विद्युतीकरण कर दिया जायेगा ; और

(ग) इससे कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ पहुंचने की सम्भावना है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग). दिल्ली में 'रिंग रेलवे' के लिए कोई प्रस्ताव रेलवे के विचाराधीन नहीं है ।

कलकत्ता, बम्बई, दिल्ली और मद्रास में परिवहन सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं के अध्ययन के लिए 1965 में योजना आयोग द्वारा महानगर परिवहन पर एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया गया था । इस दल की प्रारम्भिक जांच से मालूम हुआ कि दिल्ली के लिए एक सामूहिक तीव्र परिवहन प्रणाली (महानगर रेल प्रणाली) की आवश्यकता होगी ।

महानगर परिवहन दल ने दिल्ली के लिए विस्तृत यातायात एवं परिवहन अध्ययन का कार्य केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान को सौंप दिया । वर्तमान कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1970 के अन्त तक यातायात अध्ययन पूरा हो जाने की आशा है । इस अध्ययन से वे आंकड़े मालूम होंगे जिनके आधार पर यह विनिश्चय किया जा सकेगा कि महानगरीय रेल लाइनें किस तरह की होनी चाहिए यानी त्रिज्याकार, चक्राकार या अन्य किसी संरेखण की ।

यातायात अध्ययन समाप्त हो जाने और महानगर परिवहन दल की सिफारिशें उपलब्ध होने के बाद, यह विनिश्चय करने के लिए तकनीकी आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन शुरू करने होंगे कि दिल्ली के लिए शिरोपरि या भूमिगत में से कौन सी प्रणाली अत्यन्त उपयुक्त होगी । तकनीकी-आर्थिक व्यावहारिकता अध्ययनों के लिए लगभग दो वर्ष की अवधि अपेक्षित होगी ।

आशा है, दिल्ली में महानगरीय रेल प्रणाली विद्युत कर्षण द्वारा परिचालित होगी ।

केन्द्रीय सड़क अनुसंधान संस्थान द्वारा इस समय जो यातायात और परिवहन अध्ययन किया जा रहा है, उससे और महानगर परिवहन दल की रिपोर्ट से इस बात का संकेत मिलने की आशा है कि महानगर रेल प्रणाली शुरू होने पर कितने लोग इसका उपयोग करेंगे ।

Development of Backward Districts in States

1031. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts selected for giving concessional finance from various financial institutions for starting small and medium scale industries ; and

(b) the details of financial concession to be given (scheme wise) ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) A list of districts selected for giving concessional finance from various financial institutions for starting small and medium scale industries is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-*4289/70*].

(b) The details of the concessions announced by the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India are attached. The question of extending similiar concessions is also receiving the attention of the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited.

Steel requirement for development of Haryana

1032. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of steel required for the development of Haryana ; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fulfil the demand ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a). and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Looting in Ladies Compartments near Delhi-Shahdara

1033. SHRI RAM KISHAN GUPTA : SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Ladies compartments in night trains are being attacked and looted near Shahdara (Delhi) by groups of robbers ;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents during the last three months ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to apprehend the robbers and protect Railway travellers from further assaults ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Yes. There have been two such cases in the recent past.

(c) The Government Railway Police have taken the following steps to apprehend the robbers and protect the Railway travellers from further assaults :—

(i) All night passanger trains running on Delhi-Ghaziabad section are being escorted and checked by both Uniformed and Plain clothed Police staff ;

(ii) The Government Railways Police escorts have instructions to check the Ladies' compartments enroute to ensure that no male passengers find access thereto ;

(iii) The Government Railway Police are making vigorous efforts to track down the criminals operating in the area ;

(iv) Close liaison is maintained by the Railway administration with the Government Railway Police and District Police with a view to securing their active assistance ;

(v) To avoid recurrence of such incidents the ladies travelling in the Ladies' compartments are alerted to keep the doors of the compartments bolted from inside as a safety measure before the departure of the train from Delhi.

Quarters for employees of H.E.C., Ranchi

1034. SHRI BHAGWAN DASS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that only 50 per cent of the employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, have been provided with quarters in general ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that 100 per cent of the officers of HEC are provided with quarters ;

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination againt the employees ;

(d) whether Government propose to provide quarters to the remaining 50 per cent of employees immediately ; and

(e) if so, when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. If all regular employees are considered, 60% have been provided with quarters but effective percentage is higher as many local employees have permanent accommodation in Ranchi town.

(b) Yes, all the officers who have applied for quarters have been provided.

(c) There is no discrimination. As per the recruitment policy of the company, officers are recruited from any part of the country based on the candidate's suitability. As Ranchi town could not cater for their accommodation, the company had to provide them with houses. The policy for recruitment of subordinate staff, however, gives emphasis to recruitment of local people. A large number of them have private accommodation in the adjoining Ranchi town and villages and it is not necessary to provide accommodation in the township for all of them.

(d) The Company plans to provide residential accommodation facility upto 75% of the employees. This will be done in stages subject to the availability of funds. In the current financial year, 300 workers quarters are under construction.

(e) The matter is reviewed annually at the time of preparation of the Annual Budget when the requirements for funds for house construction are also taken into consideration.

हरिजन बस्तियों में उपलब्ध आवास तथा पीने के पानी की सुविधायें

1035. **श्री क० मि० मधुकर :**
श्री कं० हाल्दर :

क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मार्च, 1970 में सरकारी नीतियों में कुछ परिवर्तन के बावजूद भी पिछड़ी जातियों विशेषकर हरिजन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोगों को न तो पीने के पानी की सुविधा ही उपलब्ध की गई है और न उन्हें आवास सुविधायें उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में ही पर्याप्त प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) मार्च, 1970 से प्रत्येक राज्य में इस सम्बन्ध में की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा तैयार की गई योजना का क्या ब्यौरा है और उसे क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (घ). यह सूचना राज्य सरकारों से एकत्रित की जा रही है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Timings of Up and Down Passenger Trains in Amritsar-Khemkaran Sector

1036. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that timings of Up and Down Passenger trains in the Amritsar-Khemkaran sector are such that they do not suit passengers travelling by mail trains between Amritsar and Delhi, that

is, passengers travelling by Mail trains from Delhi to Amritsar and willing to go towards Khemkaran do not find any suitable connecting train and vice versa ; and

(b) if so, whether the timings of trains on this sector are proposed to be suitably revised to enable the passengers to make use of trains instead of road transport in that sector ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The two Mail trains from Delhi New Delhi *i.e.* 31 Up Frontier Mail and 27 Up Flying Mail which arrive Amritsar at 07.45 and 21.20 hrs. respectively provide connections with 6 A.K. and 2 A.K. Amritsar-Khemkaran Passenger trains scheduled to leave Amritsar at 10.05 and 02.15 hrs. respectively. Also a connection is available in 45 Up Delhi-Amritsar Janata Express (Amritsar arr. 12.05) and 8 A.K. Passenger (Dep. 13.55). Only the connection between 27 Up Flying Mail and 2 A K. Passenger involving a waiting of about 5 hrs. is slightly inconvenient.

In the reverse direction 5 A. K. Khemkaran-Amritsar Passenger which arrives Amritsar at 16.45 connects No. 46 Amritsar Janata Express leaving at 17.10 hrs. and also 32 Dn. Frontier Mail leaving Amritsar at 20.30 hrs.

(b) Revision in the existing train timings to provide more convenient connections *i.e.* between 3 A.K. and 28 Dn. Amritsar-New Delhi Flying Mail and between 7 A.K. and 33 Dn. Amritsar-Delhi Frontier Mail is under examination of the Railway Administration.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Scooters

1037. SHRI HIMATSINGKA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of licences have been issued for the production of scooters during the last three months ;

(b) if so, how many of them are (i) in the public sector and (ii) in the private sector ; and

(c) the other details of the licences issued ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). No industrial licence for the manufacture of scooters has been issued recently. However, letters of intent/Registration Certificates have been issued/or are under issue to four State undertakings and ten private parties for the manufacture of scooters.

The details are as under :—

S. No.	*Name of the party*	*Location*	*Annual Capacity (Nos.)*
1	2	3	4
	(a) Public Sector Undertakings		
1.	M/s. Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	24,000
2.	M/s. Rajasthan State Industrial & Mineral Development Corporation Jaipur.	Rajasthan	24,000
*3.	M/s. Gujarat Small Industries Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad.	Gujarat	24,000
*4.	M/s. Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.	Kerala	6,000

*Registration Certificates to these two units are under issue.

1	2	3	4
	(b) *Private Parties* :—		
1.	M/s. Ghatge Patil Industries, Kolhapur.	Maharashtra	24,000
2.	Shri V. Satyanarayan, Madras	Mysore	24,000
3.	Shri Raman Lal N. Trivedi, Madras	Tamil Nadu	24,000
4.	Shri P. V. Ramaniah, Madras	Andhra Pradesh	24,000
5.	Shri P. Venkata Rao. Madras	Orissa	24,000
6.	M/s. Janta Sahakari Samiti, Jodhpur.	Rajasthan	24,000
7.	M/s. Indo-Afrique Auto Industries Bombay.	Gujarat	24,000
8.	Shri Jagdish Prasad, Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh	24,000
9.	M/s. Kanpur Construction Co., Kanpur.	Pondicherry	24,000
10.	M/s. Swadeshi Mining & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Calcutta	Haryana	24,000

Lack of Drainage System in Khalasi Mohalla at Jhajha (Eastern Railway)

*1038. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administration has received complaints about the accumulation of rain water in Khalasi Mohalla at Jhajha (Eastern Railway) due to lack of proper drainage facilities ; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to drain out this water before the onset of the next monsoon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The Railway has received complaints regarding accumulation of rain water in Khalasi Mohalla, but on investigation, it has been seen that the accumulation was caused not due to lack of proper drainage arrangements, but due to blocking of the outfall from the drain by the local Co-operative (consisting of mainly Rly staff of this colony) for the purpose of diverting water for cultivation in connection with 'Grow More Food' campaign.

Setting up of Steel Plants in the South

1039. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE :
SHRI ESWARA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether, in view of the Prime Minister's announcement about the location of Steel Plants in the Southern States, Government have formulated any concrete scheme for implementing this assurance ;

(b) when will the Project reports be finalised ;

(c) the total outlay involved ;

(d) whether any phased programme for the implementation of these schemes has been formulated ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) After the Prime Minister's statement in the Lok Sabha on April 17,1970, a number of steps have been taken. Four Committees were formed, three of them to assess add link suitable raw material deposits with the respective projects and one for selection of the sites for the Steel Plants in the regions of Hospet, Salem and Visakhapatnam. The Site Selection Committees has already finalised its recommendations in respect of all the three sites. The Committees on Coal, and Raw Materials other than iron ore and coal, have also finalised their reports.

(b) The preparation of Project Reports would be taken up after the Techno-economic Feasibility Reports are approved by Government. The preparation of these reports is expected to be taken up shortly.

(c) and (d). It is too early to indicate the phased programme for the implementation of these schemes as a view can be taken only after the Detailed Project Reports are prepared and accepted.

(e) Does not arise.

Circulars for Utilisation of Maximum Capacity of Industries

1040. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that upon the outbreak of hostilities between India and China and India and Pakistan in the years 1962 and 1965 respectively, Government issued Circulars calling upon the industrialists and companies not only to make utmost utilization of their capacity but also to increase it ;

(b) whether Government propose to lay these Circulars on the Table of the House or place the substance of these circulars before the House ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that on the basis of these so-called Circulars several companies and industries increased their capacity in an irregular and unauthorised manner ; and

(d) whether Government have made any investigation about these increase and if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government have issued instructions from time to time, within the overall framework of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, to enable increased production in various sectors for fuller utilisation of capacity in order to meet growing needs in the economy. In August, 1963, the question of defining industrial capacity on a uniform basis was considered and certain principles were laid down for the guidance of Ministries and Departments concerned in respect of continuous process industries' and other industrial units. Again, in October 1966, public announcement was made to the effect that industrial undertakings licensed or registered under the Act might increase their production up to 25% of their licensed/registered capacity without obtaining an industrial licence provided the following conditions were fulfilled :—

(a) No additional plant and equipment except minor balancing equipment procured indigenously was installed.

(b) No additional expenditure of foreign exchange was incurred.

(c) Extra production did not occasion any additional demand for scarce raw materials.

In June, 1967, in the context of the need for maximising production and maximum utilisation of capacity, it was decided that while allocating foreign exchange and scarce raw materials for the 59 priority industries, provision should be made on the basis of actual level production considered feasible.

(c) and (d). A number of instances have come to the notice of the Government over the last few years where industrial undertakings have substantially increased their production capacity through installation

of additional machinery and equipment. The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee also considered this matter and has given details of 45 such cases which are given in Appendix IV F to its report. Copies of the Report have already been laid on the Table of the House.

Discussions between Officials of Planning Commission and Ministry of Railways

1041. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI DHANDAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has invited the Railway authorities to discuss the investment and other programmes of the Railways for improvement in traffic and earning prospects in time ;

(b) if so, what are the subjects discussed and the results achieved ; and

(c) to what extent it has helped the Railways.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Periodical meetings are held by the Planning Commission with the Economic Ministries and the Railway Board to discuss the traffic prospects and the investment programmes of the Railways. Recently, as a result of these discussions, the traffic anticipations for the Fourth Plan have been revised from 265 million tonnes to 240.5 million tonnes and the traffic anticipations for the year 1970-71 reduced from 211.50 million tonnes to 205.90 million tonnes.

(c) The future investment programmes of the Railways are drawn up in the light of the revised traffic forecasts.

New Railway Line from Nilambur Road to Mysore (Southern Railway)

1042. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a new Railway line between Nilambur Road to Mysore ; and

(b) if so, when a survey for that line will be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Due to paucity of funds and lack of adequate traffic justification, it is not possible to consider the construction of a line from Nilambur Road to Mysore in the near future.

Demands of Casual and Temporary Workers of Western Railway

1043. SHRI E. K. NAYANAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received a representation regarding casual and temporary workers on the Western Railway, on 2nd August, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees and steps taken by Government to ameliorate each demand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) These are under consideration and a statement will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Derailment of Janata Express on Delhi-Rewari Railway Line (Northern Railway)

1044. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Janata Express on Delhi-Rewari Railway Line was derailed during the last week of October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the estimated loss of life and property as a result thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have ordered an inquiry into the accident and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The accident occurred on 22.10.1970.

(b) In this accident 2 persons were killed. The cost of damage to railway property has been estimated at approximately Rs. 78,800/-.

(c) The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow has held his statutory inquiry into the accident. According to his provisional finding, the accident was due to unauthorised interference with the permanent way by some unknown person or persons.

Construction of Desert Railway in Iraq

1045. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a team of Indian Railway Engineers has prepared a plan for the construction of desert railway line in Iraq ;

(b) if so, whether the same has since been submitted to Iraqi Government ; and

(c) the reaction of that Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Based on the discussions with the Iraqi Government delegation held in January, 1970, supervisory and field teams consisting of Indian Railway experts visited Iraq and carried out a feasibility-cum-cost study of a 404 Kms. long new line from Baghdad to Hsaibah in that country. The study report has recently been submitted to the Iraqi Government. A decision regarding India's further participation in the construction of the project will be taken after the reaction of the Iraqi Government to the report becomes available.

Transfer of Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation

1046. SHRI BABURAO PATEL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the former Chairman of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi (Shri Chalapeti Rao) had opted for the Corporation in good time and yet he has been sent back to the Railway Ministry within less than 2 years of taking over charge ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the over-all interest of the plant, it was decided that he should revert to his parent cadre in the Railways.

Programmes for Prohibition during Fourth Plan

1047. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) What are the programmes for prohibition during the Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to hold exhibitions in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected from the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Manufacture of Scooters with Japanese Collaboration

1048. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Japanese manufacture s have evinced keen interest in collaborating with India to produce low cost scooter in the private sector ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). No concrete proposal for manufacture of scooters with Japanese collaboration from any party in the private sector has been received recently. No written communication expressing interest in collaborating in the manufacture of scooters in India has so far been received from any Japanese manufacturer, but general interest in collaborating in motor cycle and scooter manufacture has been expressed by some Japanese manufacturers in conversation. In connection with the establishment of a project in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters of a proven design, Japanese manufacturers have been requested through the Embassy of Japan in New Delhi and our Embassy in Tokyo to submit their concrete proposals for collaboration, if any. Response to this request is awaited.

Plywood Factory in West Nimar (Madhya Pradesh)

1049. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3121 on the 18th August, 1970 regarding Plywood Factory in West Nimar (Madhya Pradesh) and state :

(a) whether the information asked for has since been collected ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the required information will be collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal at present for setting up by Government of a plywood factory in West Nimar (Madhya Pradesh).

Setting up of Steel Plant at Bailadilla (Madhya Pradesh)

1050. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 334 on the 28th July, 1970 regarding the setting up of a Steel Plant at Bailadilla and state :

(a) the main objections in not setting up a steel plant at Bailadilla (Madhya Pradesh) ;

(b) the main criteria adopted in finalising a particular steel plant to be located at a particular place ; and

(c) whether Government still propose to consider the demands of the people of Chhatisgarh District of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a Steel Plant at Bailadilla and the time by which a final decision in the matter is likely to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The fact that Bailadilla was not selected for a steel plant to be taken up during the Fourth Plan does not indicate that there is any objection in an absolute sense to a Plant being constructed at this stage. It only means that in the present context the other three sites selected offered greater advantages.

(b) The main criteria which are taken into consideration for the establishment of a steel plant include—

(a) Proximity to sources of raw materials and facilities of transport.

(b) Vicinity to the steel consuming areas.

(c) Availability of infra-structure facilities such as power, water, transport.

(d) General development of the area, especially availability of skilled labour in the area.

(e) Advantage of sites where industry is not highly concentrated.

(f) Proximity to ports for import of coking coal to augment the limited reserve available in the country, and for export of pig iron/steel.

(c) As mentioned by the Prime Minister in her statement on April 17, 1970, the decision to set up three new steel plants in the South does not preclude new steel plants being set up at other suitable sites in the country, including Bailadilla in the subsequent plan periods.

Industrialisation of Kerala

1051. SHRI P. VISWAMBHARAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the industrialisation of Kerala ; and

(b) whether any special provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan to implement the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). In the industrial component of the Five Year Plans, Government has always taken into account the needs and potentialities of Kerala State. Seven Central industrial projects have so far been undertaken in the State of Kerala. These are : D D.T. Factory, Alwaye, Rare Earth Factory, Alwaye ; FACT, Alwaye ; Machine Tools Factory, Kalamassary ; Cochin Refinery, Cochin ; Cochin Shipyard, Cochin and Cochin Fertilisers, Cochin.

The projects in the Central sector to be set up during the Fourth Plan period, including those to be set up in Kerala are given on pages 326-330 of the Fourth Plan document. The total investment on large and medium industries in the Central sector in Kerala during the Fourth Plan is expected to be approximately Rs. 54 crores. This includes Central Government's share of Rs. 1.9 crores in the investment in Travancore Titanium and Rs. 2 crores in the investment on the Kerala Plantation Corporation, which are state-sponsored projects. This figure is, however, exclusive of the investment in the proposed newsprint factory in Kerala for which provision has been made under the Paper Corporation. The outlay approved for large and medium industries in the State sector in Kerala during the Fourth Plan is approximately Rs. 10.25 crores.

Loss to Railways owing to pilferages

1052. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRI HEM BARUA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss incurred by Railways owing to pilferages during the last six months ; and

(b) the steps being taken to check such pilferages ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The approximate amount of loss incurred by the Indian Railways owing to Pilferages during the period from 1.4.70 to 30.9.70 is Rs. 81,69,827/-.

(b) A statement is attached.

Statement

Steps taken to check pilferages are given below :

(i) Emphasis is being laid on proper packing and marking of packages and labelling and securing of relevant documents with the wagons to prevent their going astray and also pilferage during handling by contractors' labour.

(ii) Proper rivetting of wagons and E.P. locking of wagons carrying valuable goods to prevent criminal interference.

(iii) Pad locking of luggage vans and parcel vans.

(iv) Insistence on provision of dunnage specially where required in case of wagon load consignments of sugar, grains, pulses and oilseeds.

(v) Close supervision over loading and unloading of packages at certain selected stations and in respect of selected commodities to prevent loss/pilferage from unlocalised causes.

(vi) Escorting of goods trains carrying valuable consignments/foodgrains in open wagons by the armed Railway Protection Force Personnel in vulnerable sectors.

(vii) Patrolling by armed Railway Protection Force personnel as well as by Dog Squads in vulnerable and major yards.

(viii) Deployment of Crime Intelligence staff of the Zonal Railways and the Central Crime Bureau staff of the Railway Board for collection of crime intelligence with a view to tracking down criminals, receivers of stolen property and organising raids for their arrest and recovery of stolen property.

(ix) Maintenance of close co-ordination between the Railway Protection Force, the Government Railway Police and the local Police at various levels for dealing with criminals and receivers of stolen property effectively as also railway employees conniving with criminals.

(x) Organising of all India drives against thefts and pilferages and drives against incidence of panel cuts and body cuts in wagons with a view to localising this mischief which is the main cause for pilferages and getting the wagons repaired early.

Issue of Licences during 1970

1053. SHRI V. NARASIHMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new licences issued to the industrial undertakings during the year 1970 ;

(b) the items of production under these licences ;

(c) the total number of licences revoked during the period ; and

(d) the total number of licences surrendered by various undertakings ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A total number of 197 industrial licences and 307 letters of intent have been issued upto the 31st August, 1970. Details of all licences and letters of intent issued including items of manufacture, etc., are periodically published in a number of Journals, *viz.* the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences ; the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). During 1970 (upto August), 230 licences have been revoked and 9 have been surrendered.

Demand for Establishment of Big Industries in Rajasthan

1054. SHRI V. NARASIHMA RAO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rajasthan Government has made a strong plea to the Centre for the

location of big industries in the public sector in view of the mineral potential and availability of power in the State ;

(b) the total number of applications pending with the Centre ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Requests have been received from the Rajasthan Government from time to time for setting up various industries in that State both in the public and private sectors. Provision has been made in the Fourth Five Year Plan for the completion of the Khetri Copper Project and the Machine Tool Plant at Ajmer which are under implementation. Provision has also been made for doubling of capacity of the zinc smelter at Udaipur. The proposal for a fertilizer complex (based on pyrites and rock phosphate deposits) will be considered after the mineral deposits are commercially established. As regards applications for industrial licence 5 applications received up to the 31st December, 1969 and 51 applications received during 1970 upto the 30th September, 1970 are pending.

In deciding the location of public sector industries, techno-economic and other considerations have to be taken into account and, subject to this, proposals for locations in Rajasthan would certainly be given consideration. Applications for industrial licences from private parties for projects in Rajasthan would also be considered, fully bearing in mind the industrialisation in the State but subject to the overall industrial licensing policy.

Joint Agency for Heavy Electrical Industry

1055. SHRI N. R. LASKAR :
SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had urged the heavy electrical equipment manufacturers in public sector and private sector to set up a joint agency to look after the interests of the industry ;

(b) if so, whether this suggestion has been implemented ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The Minister of Industrial Development and Internal Trade while inaugurating the 32nd meeting of the Development Council for Heavy Electrical Industries held on the 16th October 1970, had spoken about the possibility of greater collaboration between the States, the Financial Institutions, the public sector project and the private sector units so that concerted approach might be made to meet the great demand for generation and distribution power equipment existing in this country. There was no suggestion to set up a new joint agency.

इलायापेरूमल समिति की सिफारिशें राज्य सरकारों को भेजने से सम्बन्धित प्राप्ति पत्र

1056. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों के आर्थिक और शैक्षणिक विकास तथा अस्पृश्यता के सम्बन्ध में इलायापेरूमल समिति की सिफारिशों के सम्बद्ध अंशों को जिन विभिन्न सरकारों को भेजा गया था उनके प्राप्तिपत्रों की एक-एक प्रतिलिपि सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन्हें कब तक सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायेगा ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) बिहार, नागालैंड और मनीपुर को छोड़कर सभी राज्य सरकारों तथा संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों

ने इस रिपोर्ट की प्राप्ति स्वीकार कर ली है। उक्त रिपोर्ट केवल अनुसूचित जातियों से सम्बन्धित है।

(ख) सभी राज्य सरकारों। मनीपुर से जब प्राप्ति की स्वीकृति के पत्र प्राप्त हो जाएंगे, तो उन्हें सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

चौरी-चौरा (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) पर एक्सप्रेस डाक रेलगाड़ियों का रोका जाना

1057. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जैसा कि 2 अक्टूबर, 1970 को जैसा कि "आज" में समाचार दिया गया है कि गोरखपुर जिले के एक बड़े व्यवसायिक केन्द्र चौरी-चौरा पर कोई एक्सप्रेस अथवा डाक रेलगाड़ी रोकने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उक्त मामलों को कोई महत्त्व नहीं दिया जा रहा है क्योंकि उक्त क्षेत्र का रेलवे समय-सारिणी समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समिति में सुधार करने हेतु क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की क्षेत्रीय रेलवे समय सारिणी समिति में क्षेत्रीय और मंडल रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समितियों द्वारा चुने गये सदस्यों, क्षेत्रीय रेल उपयोगकर्ता परामर्श समिति के लिए नामित संसद सदस्यों, बिहार की राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधि और महत्त्वपूर्ण यात्री संघों को प्रतिनिधित्व दिया जाता है। समय-सारिणी समिति में प्रतिनिधित्व क्षेत्र-वार नहीं दिया जाता।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता।

भारतीय सीमेन्ट निगम में काम करने वाले सीमेन्ट वितरण समन्वय संगठन के कर्मचारियों की मांग

1058. **श्री मोलहू प्रसाद** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय सीमेंट निगम में काम करने वाले सीमेंट वितरण सम्बन्ध संगठन के कर्मचारियों में पर्याप्त वेतन-मानों बोनस और अन्य सुविधाओं के अभाव की वजह से अत्यधिक असन्तोष है,

(ख) क्या उक्त कर्मचारियों की न्यायसंगत मांगों को स्वीकार करने का सरकार का विचार है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० र० कृष्ण) : (क) से (ग) : जब सीमेंट व्यवस्था की 1 जनवरी, 1968 से भारत सीमेंट निगम ने सीमेंट आबन्टन तथा समन्वय संगठन से सम्भाला था तो संगठन के ऐसे कर्मचारियों को जो कि फालतू होने के कारण निकाले जाने थे और जो सीमेंट निगम के नियन्त्रण प्रभाग में नौकरी जारी रखने के इच्छुक थे उनको न्यूनाधिक उन्हीं शर्तों पर जिन पर कि वह सीमेंट आबन्टन तथा समन्वय संगठन में काम करते थे आरम्भ में एक साल के ठेके पर नए सिरे से रख लिया गया था और उस अवधि को सीमेंट नियन्त्रण आदेश के साथ-साथ वार्षिक आधार पर बढ़ाया गया है। सीमेंट निगम के कर्मचारियों के तुल्य उन्हें वेतन मान आदि देने के प्रश्न पर गुणावगुण आधार पर तब विचार किया जाएगा जबकि इस बात का पता चल जाए कि उनकी सेवाएं लम्बे अर्से तक चलेंगी।

Improvement in Railways after the setting up of Non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee

1059. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of improvements that have been effected in the Railways after the setting up of the non-official Standing Voluntary Help Committee ; and

(b) the details regarding the expenses incurred so far ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The more important of these relate to—

(i) Passenger amenities, specially those provided for third class passengers, with particular emphasis on lighting water and sanitation ;

(ii) Punctuality of trains ;

(iii) Proper system of reservation and issue of tickets ;

(iv) Rationalisation of catering arrangements ;

(v) Economy in various spheres of railway working ;

(vi) Avoidance of losses, including thefts and pilferages ;

(vii) Attractive and competitive goods transportation and elimination of malpractices in transit and at terminals ;

(viii) Prompt attention to complaints from public and grievances of staff ;

(ix) Amenities in staff colonies ;

(x) Efficiency and improvement in general.

(b) (i) Honorarium etc. paid to Member-Secretary, Non Official Standing Voluntary Help Committee for the period from 22.6.70 to 31.10.70 at the consolidated rate of Rs. 1,250/- p.m. Rs. 5,375.00

(ii) Pay and allowances of two Assistants, one Upper Division Clerk, one Lower Division Clerk and one Steno-typist from 1.7.70 to 31.8.70. Rs. 4,854.00

(iii) Pay and allowances of one Stenographer and one Lower Division Clerk from 1.9.70 to 31.10.70. Rs. 1,632.00

Total :— Rs. 11,861.00

Issue of All-route Complimentary Railway Passes to Various Institutions.

1060. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the institutions which were given facilities for all-route complimentary Railway passes during 1969-70; and

(b) the policy of Government in regard to this ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library see no. LT-4290/170*]

(a) Complimentary passes to a limited extent were issued to non-railwaymen/organisations or individuals of high repute to facilitate work considered to be of national importance, where such Governmental assistance was considered deserving for work humanitarian in nature or of social or cultural importance and where activities of the voluntary organisation/individual cover a field wider than the Governmental activities in this direction.

The above policy was, however, recently examined and Government decided to issue complimentary passes primarily in connection with the implementation of the Eleven Point Programme and to such Organisations/Institutions as are able to render useful assistance in the smooth functioning of the Railways.

Dharna by Harijans of Meerut (U. P.) at the Residence of Prime Minister

1061. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Harijans of a village in District Meerut (Uttar Pradesh) staged a dharna in front of the residence of Prime Minister on the 14th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether they have been socially boycotted by Caste Hindus ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). A large group of Harijans from Village Kania Kalyanpur in District Meerut came to the Prime Minister's House in August last and met her to ventilate their grievances.

(c) and (d). An enquiry made into the matter by the District Magistrate, Meerut, reveals that most of the allegations made by the Harijans including social boycott by Caste Hindus are unfounded. Steps have, however, been taken by State Government to remove their legitimate grievances.

Holding of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha bye-Elections

1062. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unfilled seats in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ;

(b) whether the Election Commission has framed some programme for holding the bye-elections to fill the above seats ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) :

(a) Lok Sabha	Two
Rajya Sabha	Two

(b) and (c). The programme for the bye-elections to the Rajya Sabha will be finalised as soon as the dates of the next session of the Legislative Assemblies in the States of Utter Pradesh and Bihar are known.

In the case of 9-Tezpur Parliamentary Constituency, the following is the tentative programme for the bye-election :

(1) Date of notification	22.12.70 (Tuesday)
(2) Last date of making nominations	29.12.70 (Tuesday)
(3) Date of scrutiny	30.12.70 (Wednesday)
(4) Last date of withdrawal of candidatures	2.1.71 (Saturday)
(5) Date of Poll	24.1.71 (Sunday)
(6) Date of completion	5.2.71 (Friday)

The programme for the bye-election in 13-Bilaspur Parliamentary Constituence in Madhya Pradesh in which the vacancy occurred on the 17th September, 1970, by the death of Shri Amar Singh Saigal, M. P. is being worked out in consultation with the Chief Electoral Officer of the State.

Amount sanctioned for improvement of Chandigarh Railway Station.

1063. SHRI SHRI CHAND GOYAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount sanctioned for the improvement of the Chandigarh Railway Station:

(b) whether the improvement will be effected in the current year ; and

(c) the main items on which improvement is likely to be effected ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS : (SHRI NANDA) : (a). The estimated cost is approximately Rs. 7.51 lakhs.

(b) Yes. The work is being taken in hand during current financial year but is likely to be completed by March 1972 only.

(c) A new station building is proposed to be constructed with the following facilities :—

(i) Upper Class Booking and Reservation Office.

(ii) III Class Booking and Reservation Office.

(iii) Upper Class Waiting Rooms with sanitized baths for Gents and Ladies.

(iv) Retiring rooms.

(v) Spacious waiting hall & concourse.

(vi) Sanitized lavatories and bath rooms.

(vii) Tea Stall.

(viii) Luggage and Cloak room.

(ix) Inward and outward Parcel Office.

(x) Waiting room for merchants.

(xi) Accommodation for R.M.S.

(xii) Other accommodation for Station Staff.

(xiii) Provision of platform shelter.

हापुड़ उप-मण्डल (उत्तर रेलवे) के कुछ कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के लिए अनुरोध

106. **श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :**
श्रीवंश नारायण सिंह :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मण्डलीय अधीक्षक, मुरादाबाद को पुलीस अधीक्षक, मुरादाबाद से एक पत्र प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें हापुड़ उप-मण्डल के कुछ कर्मचारियों का अन्य स्थान पर स्थानान्तरण करने का अनुरोध किया गया है क्योंकि वहां शान्ति भंग होने की सम्भावना है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मण्डलीय अधीक्षक मुरादाबाद ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की है क्योंकि सम्बद्ध कर्मचारी यूनियन के कार्यकर्ता हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) से (ग) दो कर्मचारियों के स्थानान्तरण के सम्बन्ध में पत्र प्राप्त होते रहे हैं जिनमें से एक यूनियन का पदाधिकारी है और दूसरा अभी हाल तक यूनियन का पदाधिकारी था। (ग) रेल-प्रशासन ने यह विनिश्चय किया है कि उनमें से एक कर्मचारी को स्थानान्तरित कर दिया जाय और दूसरे कर्मचारी को, प्रशासनिक कारणों से, स्थानान्तरित करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

एच० एम० टी० द्वारा ट्रैक्टरों का निर्माण

1065. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) एच० एम० टी० के पंजौर कारखाने में जेटर ट्रैक्टर निर्माण में आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है,

(ख) पहला जेटर ट्रैक्टर कब तक बाजार में आ सकेगा और उसका मूल्य क्या होगा,

(ग) उक्त फैक्टरी का उत्पादन लक्ष्य क्या निर्धारित किया गया है, और

(घ) इन ट्रैक्टरों के निर्माण में शत प्रतिशत देशी पुर्जों का उपयोग कब तक किया जाने लगेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) कम्पनी द्वारा प्रस्तावित विदेशी सहयोग की शर्तों को अस्थायी स्वीकृति दे दी गई है। करार पर हस्ताक्षर करने के लिए उनके सहयोगकर्ताओं के शीघ्र ही भारत आने की आशा है। उन्होंने इण्डियन ट्रेड जर्नल में आयातित संयंत्र तथा उपकरण की अपनी आवश्यकताओं को भी प्रकाशित कर दिया है और देशी संभरणकर्ताओं से प्राप्त प्रस्तावों के आधार पर ही वे पूंजीगत माल के लाइसेंस हेतु अपने आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत करेंगे।

(ख) विदेशी सहयोग करार पर हस्ताक्षर हो जाने के पश्चात् विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार की जाएगी। विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्ट तैयार हो जाने के बाद ही ट्रैक्टर के बिक्री मूल्य का अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। इस अवस्था में हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स द्वारा बनाये गये क्रॉटर ट्रैक्टर कब तक बाजार में उपलब्ध हो जाएंगे, इसके बारे में कोई तारीख बता सकना कठिन है।

(ग) इस कम्पनी को 12,000 ट्रैक्टर वार्षिक बनाने के लिए आशय-पत्र जारी कर दिया गया है।

(घ) कम्पनी को जारी किये गये आशय-पत्र में यह अनुबन्ध है कि वे जहां तक सम्भव हो तीन वर्ष के अन्दर ही शत प्रतिशत देशी वस्तुएं काम में लानी चाहिएं।

पावर टिलरों के उत्पादन के लिए एक जापानी कम्पनी के साथ करार

1066. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जापान की 'पावर टिलर कम्पनी' के साथ भारत की किस फर्म ने करार किया है तथा यह करार किस तिथि को किया गया और इन 'पावर टिलरों' के उत्पादन में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है।

(ख) क्या करार पर सात वर्ष पूर्व हस्ताक्षर होने के बाद भी अभी तक उत्पादन में कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार फर्म को दिये गये लाइसेंस को रद्द कर देने का है।

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) सरकार की स्वीकृति से निम्नलिखित फर्मों ने जापान के शक्ति चालित दलों के निर्माताओं के साथ सहयोग करार किया है :

भारतीय फर्म का नाम	विदेशी सहयोगी का नाम	करार करने की तारीख
1	2	3
1. मे० कृषि इण्डिया प्रा० लि० हैदराबाद	मे० अकित सांग्यो कं० लि० जापान	24-1-1964
2. मे० वी० एस० टी० टिलर्स ट्रैक्टर्स लि० बंगलौर	मे० मिहसूविशी हेवी इण्ड० लि० जापान	10-11-1966

1	2	3
3. मे० जे० के० सातो एग्रीकल्चरल मशीन कानपुर	जापान की मै० सातो एग्रीकल्चरल मशीनरी मैन्य० कं० तथा मै० शमितोमो शोजी कैश लि० जापान	12-1-1968
4. मै० इण्डीक्विप इन्जी० लि० अहमदाबाद	जापान की मे० आइसेकी एग्रीकल्चर मशीनरी मैन्य० कं०	30-6-1969

इन फर्मों में से मे० कृषि इंजिन प्रा० लि० हैदराबाद में 1965 से ही उत्पादन हो रहा है। आशा है कि मे० वी० एस० टी० टिलरस ट्रैक्टर लि० बंगलौर 1971 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। मे० जे० के सातों एग्रीकल्चरल मशीन, कानपुर ने अपने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस 30-6-71 तक वैधता प्रदान करने के लिए आवेदन किया है। इनके आवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

फरवरी, 1970 में किए गए निर्णय के अनुसार शक्ति चालित हल उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास तथा विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के लाइसेंस देने सम्बन्धी उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत पुनः शामिल कर लिए जाने के कारण मे० इण्डीक्वीप इन्जी० लि० ने औद्योगिक लाइसेंस हेतु आवेदन पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है। उनके आवेदन पर इस समय विचार किया जा रहा है।

(ख) जैसा कि ऊपर बताया गया है, लगभग पिछले 7 वर्षों में जिन फर्मों ने जापानी सहयोगकर्ताओं के साथ सहयोग करार किया है, उनमें पहले से ही उत्पादन हो रहा है।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Proposed closure of branches of M/s. Martin Burn and Company in West Bengal

1067. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether following the closure of the S.S. Light Railway in U.P., the Martin Burn Co. has decided to close down its branches in West Bengal ;

(b) whether a deputation of the employees of Railways met the Prime Minister and apprised her of their difficulties ; and

(c) if so, the suggestions made by the deputation and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The Government are not aware of any decision having been taken to close down the two Light Railways in West Bengal, viz, Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Railways.

(b) No ; during her recent visit to Patna, the Prime Minister received a Memorandum from the Martin Railways Head Office Staff Union, Calcutta.

(c) In the Memorandum nationalisation/taking over of the management of the five Railways comprising the Martin Burn Group of Railways viz. Howrah-Amta, Howrah-Sheakhala, Arrah-Sasaram, Fatwah-

Islampur and Shahdara-Saharanpur Light Railways has been suggested. Alternatively, "the security of the services of the workmen" of these Railways has been demanded. The Government of India are not in favour of nationalising these Light Railways, as they cannot be run economically and the losses on their operation may go up further under Government ownership/management.

As these are private railways, the Government cannot secure for their employees, security of service from the companies employing them. The West Bengal Government have been asked if they would like to take over the management of these two Railways in West Bengal (viz. Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Railways). The management of these Light Railways can be vested in the West Bengal Government, by the Government of India issuing a notification under the Railway Companies (Emergency Provisions) Act, 1951.

Tripartite Agreement among India, UAR and Yugoslavia

1068. SHRI D. N. PATODIA :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are endeavouring to utilise the tripartite economic co-operation agreement among India, UAR and Yugoslavia in the field of industry in India ;

(b) whether discussions were held at Belgrade on this issue in September, 1970 ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) whether any specific proposals have been agreed to in the Belgrade talks for implementation and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir. The discussions were held at Bled in Yugoslavia.

(c) and (d). In the discussions held at Bled in September, 1970, between the Ministers of India, UAR and Yugoslavia, it was agreed that two projects for the manufacture of T.V. glass bulbs and T.V. picture tubes to meet the demand in all the three countries were fully feasible on a tripartite basis. It was decided that the concerned enterprises should prepare a detailed project report for these two projects within a period of six months and also the draft of a commercial agreement regarding sale and purchase of parts and components and finished products.

Two other projects which were considered feasible related to the manufacture of 55—60 H.P. wheeled tractors and of scooters ; in both these cases, further action would follow after a firm decision is taken on the specific models to be manufactured on a tripartite basis.

Achievement of Cell set up to implement 11-point Programme

1069. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the achievement of the Cell that has been created to implement 11-Point Programme ;

(b) whether as a result of the working of the Cell, there has been any awareness in the Zonal Railways to upkeep the 11-Point Programme ; and

(c) if so, what particular measures have been taken by the Zonal Railways in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—4291/70.*]

(b) Yes.

Supply of Machines by H.E.C., Ranchi

1070. SHRI D. N. PATODIA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the expansion of the existing Steel Plants and expansion of and setting up of other Industrial Complexes like Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and others is being delayed on account of long delays being caused by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi in the supply of machineries against orders Placed long back ;

(b) the particulars of unexecuted orders lying with Heavy Engineering Corporation including the dates of orders placed and the time schedule for delivery originally agreed ;

(c) the present rate of production compared to the installed capacity at HEC and the reasons for low production ; and

(d) in what manner and by what time HEC is expected to achieve full production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is true that in certain cases there have been delays in the supply of equipment by the Heavy Engineering Corporation. However, a clean assessment of the direct impact of such delays on the expansion of the existing Steel Plants or the completion of other Industrial Complexes is not available.

(b) The information is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The ultimate capacity, the estimated production build-up during 1970-71 and the actual production during the first six months of 1970-71 have been as under :

Plant	*Ultimate Capacity*	*Estimated build-up during 70-71*	*Proportionate build-up during April, 70 to Sept. 1970*	*Actual production during April, 1970 to Sept. 1970*
Heavy Machine Building Plant	105,000 tonnes	32,500	16,250	13,087
Foundry Forge Plant	188,240 tonnes	60,858	30,429	20,656
Heavy Machine Tool Plant	278 Nos.	51 Nos.	25 Nos.	14 Nos.

Build-up of production in a Complex like that of the Heavy Engineering Corporation is essentially a slow process and depends on the gradual development of managerial and working skills.

(d) According to present estimates, production up to the rated capacity will be achieved in the Heavy Machine Building Plant in 1974-75, in the Foundry Forge Plant in 1977-78 and in the Heavy Machine Tool Plant in 1978-79.

Advertisements published by Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1071. SHRI R.K. AMIN :
SHRI MRITYUNJAY PRASAD :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited, carried out a campaign recently in furtherance of its objectives ;

(b) whether the Press and the publicmen have criticised this campaign as the same is based on half-truths and is thus misleading ;

(c) whether attention of Government in this regard has been invited to a leading article in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 5th October, 1970 under the caption "Analyse before you advertise" ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) ; (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) It is not correct to say that this campaign has received uniformally adverse notice in the Press and from the public. The campaign has had a mixed reception. Many compliments have also been received for this campaign. There have been no half-truths in the facts brought out in the advertisements.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Government would not wish to interfere with the rights of the public undertakings to advertise its activities, particularly when there is no distortion or misleading representation of facts. The Government have no doubt that Hindustan Steel Limited would take note of the comments in the Press and by the public in evolving its of future publicity policy.

Laws struck down by High Courts and Supreme Court

1072. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the new or amended laws enacted by Parliament since the 1st April, 1967 ;

(b) names of such laws out of those which have been struck by any High Court or Supreme Court and on what grounds ; and

(c) name of the other Central laws which were struck wholly or partially by any High Court or Supreme Court during the last 3 years, and on what ground ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE SHRI JAGANATH RAO : (a) to (c). Information required is being collected and will be supplied when available.

Purchase of Scrap by Firms and Companies from Railways.

1073. SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and addresses of the persons, firms and companies which purchased scrap valued at more than rupees 5 lakhs from Railways during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount of purchases made by each of them ;

(c) the details of complaints received against any and the action taken by Government on them ;

(d) in how many cases action has been taken against the officers and the purchasers, indicating their names ;

(e) the reasons for delay in the disposal of the obsolete machinary, engines and other goods ; and

(f) the approximate value of such goods laying with Railway now ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (f). Compilation of the information desired will involve considerable labour and time which will not be commensurate with the results likely to be achieved.

If the Hon'ble Member could indicate the specific sale on which the information is required, this can be collected and furnished.

Cost of Litigation

1074. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mounting cost of litigation ; and

(b) if so, whether any steps have been taken to bring down the cost of litigation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WEL-FARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not so far been possible to take any step to bring down the cost of litigation on account of high court fees which vary from State to State and high fees charged by eminent counsel.

Demand for Revival of Forward Trading in Cotton

1075. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has called for an immediate revival of forward trading in cotton to ensure its orderly marketing and for according benefits to both cotton growers and consumers ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Train collision at Khusropur Station near Patna (Eastern Railway)

1076. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Driver of a goods trains was killed in a train collision at Khusropur Station near Patna on the 6th October, 1970 ;

(b) if so, the details of the accident ; and

(c) the amount of compensation paid to the deceased family ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). On 6.10.1970 while MIJ-43 Up goods train, after starting from Khusropur station, was passing between Up Loop Starter and Up Advanced Starter signals of that station. 701 Up goods train came from behind and dashed into the rear of MLJ-43 Up goods train. In this accident the Guard of MLJ-43 Up goods train was killed and the Driver and two Firemen of 701 Up goods train sustained injuries.

(c) Arrangements are being made to expedite the payment of the compensation due to the dependants of the deceased Guard under the Workmen's Compensation Act. In the case of the driver who was grievously injured and who is under medical treatment, necessary compensation under the Act will be paid after his injuries have healed and the extent of his permanent disablement determined.

Crisis in Railway Wagon Manufacturing Industry

1077. DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railway wagon manufacturing industry is facing a crisis ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). There have been representations from the wagon manufacturers to the effect that the industry is facing difficulties due to inadequate orders, uneconomic prices offered and also shortage of steel and wheelsets required for wagon production. Railways are placing orders on the wagon builders to the extent possible taking into account their requirements. All possible assistance is being given to enable the industry to obtain their requirements of Steel and Wheelsets.

Manufacture and Supply of Woollen Goods by Khadi Boards

1078. SHRI HEM RAJ : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be please to state :

(a) whether woollen goods manufactured by the Khadi Boards are lying in stock ;

(b) whether Government propose to reserve the manufacture of woollen blankets to the Khadi Industry and its supply to the Government Departments and the Army ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Only normal quantities of woollen goods manufactured by the Khadi institutions are lying in stock.

(b) No; Sir.

(c) It is not possible at present for Khadi Woollen blanket manufacturing industry to meet the entire demand of Government Departments and the Army.

Setting up of Tractor and Agro-Implements Factories

1079. SHRIMATI SUCHETA KRIPALANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for setting up factories for the manufacture of tractors and other agro-implements in the country during 1970-71 and 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the places selected for setting up such factories and the time by which these will be set up ; and

(c) the funds allocated for this scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). During the current year, industrial licences have been issued to the following two firms for the manufacture of tractors:—

Name of the firm	*Location of the factory*
1. M/s. Escorts Tractors Ltd., Faridabad. (Ford-46 HP tractors for 6,000 Nos. per annum)	Faridabad.
2. M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd., Poona (Deutz tractors 25-75 HP 4 makes for 10,000 Nos. per annum)	Deolali (Near Nasik) Maharashtra.

In addition, Letters of Intent have been issued to the following firms for the establishment of new industrial undertaking/ substantial expansion for the manufacture of tractors :

Name of the firm	*Location*
1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Pinjore (Zetor tractors (20 HP) for 12,000 Nos. p. a.)	Pinjore (Haryana)
2. Rajasthan State Ind. Dev. Corporation, Jaipur (Renault 46 HP for 10,000 Nos. p. a.)	Jaipur/Jodhpur

	Name of the firm	*Location*
3.	Punjab State Ind. Dev. Corporation, Chandigarh [Swaraj-20 (20 HP) for 12,000 Nos. p.a.]	Mohali (Chandigarh)
4.	M/s. Ghaziabad Engg. Co. P. Ltd., New Delhi. [DT-14B/25T (20 HP) for 10,000 Nos. p. a.]	Loni (UP)
5.	M/s. Automobiles Products of India P. Ltd., Bombay (BMC-4/25 25H.P. for 12,000 Nos. p.a.)	Pratapgarh (UP)
6.	M/s. Steyr India Ltd., Bombay (Steyr 44 H.P for 12,000 Nos. p. a.)	Bangalore
7.	M/s. Kemal Tractor Engg. Enterprise Ltd., Hyderabad [Culdner (15-45 HP) 4 makes for 10,000 Nos p. a.]	Hyderabad
8.	M/s. Bharat Industries & Commercial Corporation, Calcutta [UEI-45 (45 HP) for 10,000 Nos. p. a.]	Bharatpur (Rajasthan)
9.	M/s. Premier Irrigation Equipment Ltd., Calcutta (David Brown 55 HP for 60,000 Nos. p. a.)	Backward area to be settled in consultation with Government.
10.	M/s. Escorts Ltd., New Delhi [Expansion-Escort 37 (34.5 HP) 9,000 Nos.]	Faridabad.
11.	M/s. Byford P. Ltd., New Delhi (Shibaura-37 HP for 6,000 Nos. p. a.)	Mohali (Chandigarh)

M/s. Scorts Tractors Ltd. and M/s. Kirloskar Tractors Ltd. are expected to go into production during 1971. It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which the other parties who have been granted letters of interest would start production.

So far as Power Tillers are concerned, one firm who had been granted industrial licence for the manufacture of Power Tillers prior to 1970 is expected to go into production during 1971.

In addition, letter or intent has been granted to one more firm during the current year for establishing a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of power tillers.

A few more applications for the grant of industrial licences for the manufacture of tractors, power tillers, combine harvestors, etc. are, at present, under consideration.

(c) All the schemes mentioned above, except that of Hindustan Machine Tools, are to be implemented by firms in the

private sector for which Govt. is not required to allocate funds. In the case of Hindustan Machine Tools, a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been allocated to the company during the year 1970-71 for incurring expenditure on implementation of their tractor manufacturing scheme. The question of allocation of funds for this scheme for the year 1971-72 is presently under consideration.

House Rent Allowance to staff working at Bajuva, Kosad, Utran, Udhna etc.

1080. SHRI SATYA NARAYAN SINGH :
SHRI C. K. CHAKRAPANI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that House Rent Allowance was being paid to the staff working at Bajuva, Karachia Yard, Gujarat Refinery Siding, Kosad, Utran and Udhna as per Board's letter No. PC/65/HRA/1/3/WR dated 12th June, 1967 ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the same was discontinued after 31st July, 1967 and again was continued *vide* Board's letter No. PC/65/HRA/1/3/WR dated 6th March, 1969 but only for the employees working at Kosad, Udhna and Utran ;

(c) the reasons why the employees working at Bajuva, Karachia Yard, Gujarat Refinery Siding are denied the House Rent Allowance which was previously paid to them ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to get the matters finalised early ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, to the staff working at Bajuva including Karachia Yard and Gujarat Refinery Siding, Utran and Udhna, sanction was accorded for a period of three years from 1-8-64 to 31-7-67, as per this Ministry's letter No. PC-65/HRA-1/3 (WR) dated 12-6-67. To those working at Kosad, sanction was accorded for a period of 6 years from 1-8-64 to 31-7-70 as per letter No. PC-65/HRA-1/3 (WR) dated 26-3-69.

(b) Payment of House Rent Allowance was discontinued on 31-7-67 in respect of above stations, excepting Kosad, on expiry of the three years term of the original sanction. On receipt of appropriate certificate from the civil authorities covering further periods beyond 31-7-67, sanction was accorded in respect of Utran and Udhna as under :

For *Utran*

1-8-67 to 31-7-70	*Vide* Board's letter No. PC-65/HRA-1/3 (WR) dated 26-3-69.
1-8-70 to 31-7-73	*Vide* Board's letter No. E (P & A) I-70/HRA-1/24 dated 4-11-70.

For Udhna

1-8-67 to 31-7-70	*Vide* Board's letter No. PC-65/HRA-1/3 (WR) dated 27-9-68.

The original sanction for Kosad already covering a period of six years from 1-8-64 to 31-7-70 has since been extended on receipt of appropriate certificate from the civil authorities covering the period from 1-8-70 to 31-7-73 *vide* Board's letter No. E (P & A) I-70/HRA-1/24 dated 4-11-70.

(c) and (d). As the appropriate dependency certificate from civil authorities in respect of Bajuva wherein Karachia Yard and Gujarat Refinery Siding are situated for the period from 1-8-67 onwards was not forthcoming, the payment of House Rent Allowance was discontinued beyond 31-7-67. However, on receipt of appropriate certificate from civil authorities for the period beyond 31-7-67, necessary sanction was accorded for the payment of House Rent Allowance covering the period from 1-8-67 to 31-7-73 *vide* Board's letter No. PC-69/HRA-1/2 dated 16-10-70.

Steps to meet increase in passenger traffic on railway trains

1081. SHRI CHENGALRAYA NAIDU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been considerable increase in the passenger traffic on Railway trains during this year ;

(b) if so, what is Government's assessment in this regard ; and

(c) what steps have been taken to provide more accommodation in the trains to meet the rush, especially of the increasing III class passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It has been assessed that during the first six months of the year 1970-71, passenger traffic is 5.75% above the traffic in the corresponding period of the previous year.

(c) The census of occupation of trains is regularly arranged twice a year with a view to assess short-falls of accommodation and remedial action is taken consistent with the availability of resources. This is a continuing process. For instance, there was an increase of 154 million passenger vehicle kilometres in 1969-70 as compared to 1968-69.

बिहार सरकार द्वारा स्कूटर कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना

1082. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार सरकार ने राज्य में एक स्कूटर कारखाना स्थापित करने की योजना बना ली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से भी इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई सहायता मांगी है ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया हुई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) भारत सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि बिहार सरकार ने बिहार राज्य में स्कूटर बनाने का कारखाना स्थापित करने की एक योजना तैयार की है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) और (ङ). प्रश्न ही नहीं उठते ।

रेलगाड़ियों के देर से चलने के बारे में संसद सदस्यों द्वारा शिकायत

1083. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ संसद् सदस्यों ने मंत्री महोदय को दिये गये पत्र में रेलगाड़ियों को देर से चलने तथा अन्य असुविधाओं के बारे में शिकायत की थी ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उन असुविधाओं को दूर करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां । सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उनके अपने 14-10-70 के पत्र से है ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त पत्र में मुख्यतः निम्नलिखित मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं :—

(i) पूर्व रेलवे के सवारी और माल डिब्बा कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल ।

(ii) गाड़ियों का देर से चलना ;

(iii) गाड़ियों में पानी, रोशनी और पंखों की असन्तोषजनक व्यवस्था,

डिब्बों में गन्दगी और तीसरे दर्जे के शयन-यानों और पहले दर्जे के डिब्बों में परिचरों का न रहना ।

(iv) 10/11 अक्टूबर, 1970 को तूफान एक्सप्रैस को देर से चलना और पहले दर्जे के जिस डिब्बे में वह यात्रा कर रहे थे, उसमें मुगलसराय से आगरा तक और तीसरे दर्जे के तीन टायर वाले शयन-यान में पटना से आगरा तक परिचर का न रहना । गाड़ी के पहले, दूसरे और तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों में रोशनी और पंखों की असन्तोषजनक स्थिति, काफी डिब्बों में पानी का न होना और डिब्बों में गन्दगी ।

(ग) शिकायत की जांच की जा रही है । जांच पूरी हो जाने पर उपयुक्त निवारक उपाय किये जायेंगे ।

सोनपुर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में डिवीजनल कार्यालय

1084. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि संसद्, सदस्यों का एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल संसद् के बजट सत्र के दौरान महाप्रबन्धक की उपस्थिति में पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में सोनपुर में मण्डलीय अधीक्षक के कार्यालय की स्थापना करने के बारे में उनसे मिला था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिनिधि मण्डल में कौन-कौन संसद् सदस्य सम्मिलित थे ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि उस समय उन्होंने वहां मण्डलीय अधीक्षक के कार्यालय की स्थापना का आश्वासन दिया था ; और

(घ) क्या सरकार ने कोई निर्णय किया है, यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) यह बैठक अनौपचारिक थी, इसलिए उस प्रतिनिधि मंडल में शामिल संसद् सदस्यों के नामों का कोई रिकार्ड नहीं रखा गया ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) इस सम्बन्ध में संसद् सदस्यों से जो अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए थे उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Collision of Goods Trains at Dulariya Railway Station on Bhusaval-Itarsi (Central Railway)

1085. SHRI D. AMAT : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a goods train while entering Dulariya railway station on Bhusaval-Itarsi section of Central Railway collided with another goods train on the 11th October, 1970 at 1.15 p.m. ; and

(b) if so, the number of persons killed or injured therein, and the cause of the accident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On 11-10-70 at about 1.22 hours Diesel Plantain Special No. 2 collided with the part load of 10 wagons of Down Diesel Plantain Special No. 1 at Dulariya Station.

(b) In this accident no one was killed. Six railway exployees were injured of whom 2 sustained grievous injuries.

Prima facie it appears that the accident was due to the Driver of Down Diesel Plantain Special No. 2 failing to keep the train under control and passing the Outer and Home signals of Dulariya 'A' Cabin in the 'ON' position.

Meter Gauge Line Connecting Khetri Copper Project with Dabla Station

1086. SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a final decision to construct a Metre Gauge line connecting Khetri Copper Project with Dabla Station on the Rewari-Reengus Chord line of the Western Railway *via* Khetri town :

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in the construction ; and

(c) when the Construction is now to be started and the expected time by which it would be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). The Dabla-Khetri Road-Singhana alignment is being considered to provide a rail connection between Dabla and the Khetri Copper Project. A final location engineering survey for this line is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly. Construction of the line can be taken up only after the survey is completed. The line will be completed in about two years after commencement of construction work.

Setting up of Steel Plant at Salem

1087. SHRI SAMINATHAN :
SHRI NARAYANAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the progress made for setting up a steel plant at Salem is very slow ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the time by which production is likely to start ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The time schedule for completion of the Selem Steel Project will be brought out in the Techno-economic Fesibility Report the preparation of which will be taken up shortly.

Controversy Between Golden Tobacco Company and Indian Tobacco Company

1088. SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent public controversy between Golden Tobacco Company and Indian Tobacco Company regarding the foreign interest in the Indian Tobacco Company and its rebuttal ;

(b) whether the allegations made by the Golden Tobacco Company are true ; and

(c) whether Government propose to investigate the allegations and counter-allegations made by the above Companies since both of them want the allegations to be investigated ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The Government are not concerned with the public controversy between the two cigarette companies. However, the points raised by them which require consideration by the Government would be looked into at the appropriate stage.

Diversification of Licences of Cigarette Production to New Units

1080 SHRI S. KUNDU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether ten new Cigarette industries could be built in ten different States in the country provided licences are diversified ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to diversify the licences of Cigarette production to new units ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Licences for setting

up cigarette factories in different States by entrepreneurs will be considered by Government on the merits of each case.

(b) Government have issued licences/letters of intent to six Indian parties for setting up cigarette units in the following States/part of the country.

Mysore :	2	
Gujarat :	2	
South India :	1	(Location to be decided by the party shortly)
Andhra Pradesh :	1	

Setting up of another Steel Plant in Orissa

1090. SHRI S. KUNDU :
SHRI SURENDRANATH DWIVEDY :
SHRI D. AMAT :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any locational studies have been made to set up another steel plant in Orissa during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) when these locational studies will be made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to take up any other new Steel Plant, apart from the three already announced, during the Fourth Plan. Locational studies will, however, be undertaken during the Fourth Plan for steel plants to be taken up during the Fifth Plan, and such studies will include suitable sites in Orissa also.

Discontentment Amongst Railway Employees regarding Interim Relief

1091. SHRI DEVEN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news reports *viz.* discontentment of the Railway Employees against the recent announcement of Interim Relief declared by the Pay Commission ;

(b) which categories of the employees have been benefited therefrom ;

(c) whether the Railway Board propose to take up the issue with the Pay Commission for increasing the same ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ; and if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) All railway employees who are drawing basic pay not exceeding Rs. 1250/- per month have been benefited.

(c) and (d). Government have accepted the recommendation of the Pay Commission *in toto*. Hence the question of referring the matter further to the Pay Commission does not arise. Moreover, this is a matter concerning all Central Government employees.

Proposal to increase in rent of Railway Quarters in Railway colony, Delhi, Kishan Ganj

1092. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to enhance the rent of Railway quarters in the Railway colony at Delhi, Kishan Ganj ;

(b) if so, the basis of this proposed increase and since when Government propose to increase the rent ; and

(c) the details of extra amenities provided to the residents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). No. There is no such proposal to enhance rents of Railway quarters in the Railway colony at Kishanganj. It may, however, be mentioned that all quarters on a Railway whether old or

new, are pooled in a number of types such as Type-I, II,III etc., depending on the scales of pay of the staff for whom they are intended and the rent is assessed on a pooled basis for each Type. The assessed rent is periodically revised taking into account the cost of quarters constructed since the last revision, as also the cost of improvements etc. When next such a revision takes place on the Northern Railway, the rent of quarters on that railway including the category of quarters in Delhi Kishan Ganj colony may increase.

Unhealthy living conditions of Residents of Loco Shed Railway Colony, Delhi, Kishan Ganj

1093. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some complaints have been received regarding the unhealthy living conditions of the inhabitants of Loco Shed Railway colony near Delhi, Kishan Ganj Railway Station ; and

(b) if so, what are the specific complaints and what action has been taken or is proposed to be taken to better their lot ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA): (a) Yes.

(b) As per statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT*-4292/70]

White Washing in Railway Colonies of Delhi

1094. SHRI RAM SWARUP VIDYARTHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether white washing is done in Railway colonies of Delhi six monthly or yearly ;

(b) the normal period of this white washing ; and

(c) what is the time spell after which white washing in done in Railway Ministers bungalows and bungalows of senior Railway officers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Yearly in the case of quarters occupied by class IV staff and every $2/2\frac{1}{2}$ years in the case of quarters occupied by all other staff, including Senior Railway officers. In special cases, however, the white washing may be done at shorter intervals, depending upon the condition of the building, and at the discretion of the Divisional Engineer.

The Railway Ministers do not occupy Railway houses and the periodicity of white washing in houses occupied by them, is a matter pertaining to the Central Public Works Department under the Ministry of Health, Family Planning, Works, Housing & Urban Development.

Handling losses of Raw Materials in the Plants of Hindustan Steel Limited

1095. SHRI VIRENDRKUMAR SHAH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Hindustan Steel Limited management has fixed limits for normal handling losses of raw materials at 8 per cent of total receipts in respect of coal, at 4 per cent in respect of iron ore, and at 2 per cent in respect of other materials ;

(b) the basis on which such limits have been fixed ;

(c) the reasons for the limits being the same for all the three sleel plants of Hindustan Steel Limited despite the fact that their locations are different with reference to sources of raw materials ;

(d) the actual handling losses incurred by Hindustan Steel Ltd. in respect of the main raw materials separately in the last three years ; and

(e) the measures taken to reduce handling losses of raw materials ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. The current limits are 5% for coal, 4% for iron ore, and 2% for other raw materials.

(b) These limits were fixed in December, 1966, keeping in view the sources of raw materials for the different plants and other relevant factors like losses in transit due to pilferage, spillage and driage ; handling losses at works in unloading, transit by conveyors, reloading and transit in wagons ; losses due to processing; losses in storage due to sinkage, disintegration, driage, erosion by rain and exposure to atmosphere and inaccuracies in the estimating consumption/ground balances.

(c) These limits had been fixed on the basis of date available at the time. The norms are now being revised on the basis of further experience gained during the last two years.

(d) The total handling losses/shortages at Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants during the last three years were as under :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1967-68	286.66
1968-69	295.47
1969-70	229.04

(e) Measures taken to reduce handling losses are :

(i) Adoption of destination weighment as basis of determining actual receipts as far as possible, and

(ii) Avoidance double handling at plants as far as practicable.

Accounting Methods in Steel Plants

1096. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the 1968-69 annual report of Hindustan Steel Limited in the case of steel plant assets for million tonne plant of Bhilai, the cost of individual items has been determined on the basis of project estimates ;

(b) whether in other cases, capitalisation has been done on the basis of actual expenditure where completion reports have been received and on the basis of estimates where completion reports have not been received;

(c) whether the power and fuel bill for Rourkela und Bhilia are shown in the said balance sheet, but not for Durgapur ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for such variations and steps proposed to be taken to bring about uniformity in the presentation of accounts of the three steel plants which would be desirable for purposes of comparative evaluation etc. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AHD HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). In the case of Bhilai Steel Plant, supplies from USSR for Million Tonne Plant had been billed on tonnage rate. The Plant could, therefore, allocate the total amount paid for individual items either on the basis of their proportionate weight or on the basis of Project Cost estimates. As the former method would not have given a realistic value of individual items, the latter course was adopted as indicated in the Financial Notes forming part of the Balance Sheet and Accounts. Though the cost of individual assets has been determined on the basis of Project Cost estimates, the sum total of their cost represents the actual amounts incurred on their acquisition.

In the case of Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants, capitalisation has been done either on the basis of actual expenditure as reflected in the completion reports or on estimates where completion reports are awaited. In the latter case, necessary adjustments are carried out on receipt of completion reports.

(c) The power and fuel bill for Rourkela and Bhilai shown in the Balance Sheet refers to the Million Tonne Plant and is shown under Deferred Revenue Expenditure. This was on the basis of an accounting practice followed before 1961-62. In the case of Durgapur Steel Plant the expenditure on this account was charged to Profit & Loss Account according to a revised procedure followed from 1961-62 onwards.

(d) Does not arise.

Delay in Commencement of Production at Bokaro Steel Plant

1097. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 200 million roubles (Rs. 166.6 crores) loan obtained by India from Russia in January, 1965 for meeting the foreign cost of Bokaro Steel Plant is repayable in 12 years and bears an interest of 2.5 per cent per annum ; and

(b) the reason why production of steel or big iron has not commenced at this Plant although 6 years have already elapsed since then ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) No, Sir. According to the terms of the Inter-governmental Agreement, dated the 25th January, 1965, the amount of loan utilised during a calender year is to be repaid in equal annual instalments during the subsequent 12 years. Thus, the repayment of the loan is dependent on the actual utilisation of the available credit and will extend to 12 years subsequent to the year in which the relevant portion of the credit has been utilised. Interest is also to be paid from year to year at the rate of 2.5 per cent on the amount utilised during the previous year.

(b) It is correct that the Bokaro Steel Plant is in the construction stage and no production has yet commenced there.

Ajmer Grinding Machine Tool Plant

1098. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the grinding machine tool plant being set up at Ajmer, with Czechslovak collaboration, is likely to cost Rs. 9.77 crores instead of Rs. 8.29 crores as estimated earlier ;

(b) whether this increase has been attributed to the general rise in prices in the last one year ;

(c) whether according to Government statistics, the general price rise over the last one year is well below 6 per cent and if so, how far this 17 per cent increase in the estimated cost of the above plant can be justified in terms of the general price rise ; and

(d) if the Answers to the above be in the affirmative, whether steps are being taken to ensure that only a legitimate increase in the Capital Cost is sanctioned and also that there is no further delay which may push up the cost still further ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The increase in the capital cost of the Project proposed by the Company is due to the cumulative rise in prices spread over the period 1966-70, and the increase in the price of the imported machinery. The general price rise in 1970 over 1969 is of the order of 6%.

(d) The proposals submitted by the Company are being scrutinised carefully and only the unavoidable increase in the capital cost will be sanctioned. Every effort is being made to complete the project speedily.

Memorandum regarding conversion of Pulgaon-arvi and Yeotmal-Achalpur Narrow Gauge line into Broad Gauge line

1099. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he received a memorandum regarding the conversion of the Pulgaon-Arvi and Yeotmal-Achalpur narrow gauge Railway line into broad gauge line during his recent visit to Nagpur ; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The suggestion will be examined, taking all the relevant factors into consideration, including the fact that the Murtza-

pur-Yeotmal Section belongs to Central Provinces Railway Company, and is only worked by the Central Railway.

Survey for New Railway Line from Chanaka to Wani in Maharashtra

1100. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether surveys for a new Railway line from Chanaka to Wani in the State of Maharashtra has been completed ; and

(b) if so, when the actual work of construction for this Railway line is likely to be taken in hand ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Field work on the surveys for a new line from Chanaka to Wani had been completed, as originally envisaged. However at the instance of the State Government of Maharashtra surveys for a new terminal site 10 Kms. away are in progress. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the surveys are completed and the results thereof become known.

Faster Trains on Indian Railways

1101. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently taken a decision to introduce faster trains on the Indian Railways, specially on the trunk routes ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Except laying down priorities for investigation and studies etc. in connection with introduction of high speed trains, no specific decision has been taken to introduce faster trains.

(b) On a trial basis, bi-weekly Rajdhani Express between New Delhi and Howrah has been introduced from 1-3-1969 at a maximum permissible speed of 120 kilometres per hour as against the usual speed of 100 kilometres per hour. Currently, investigations and studies are being made for introduction of a similar train on New Delhi-Bombay Central route.

उत्तर प्रदेश में उद्योगों की स्थापना

1 02. **श्री ओम प्रकाश त्यागी :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि 26 उद्योगपतियों ने, उत्तर प्रदेश में अपने उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के लिए अनुरोध किया है,

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त उद्योगपतियों सम्बन्धी विवरण क्या है,

(ग) विभिन्न प्रकार के उद्योगों को दिए जाने वाले लाइसेंसों का ब्यौरा क्या है और उनके द्वारा स्थापित किए जाने वाले उद्योगों को कहां-कहां स्थापित किया जायेगा, और

(घ) उपरोक्त उद्योगपतियों को लाइसेंस मंजूर करने के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या निर्णय किया है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) से (घ). यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि माननीय सदस्य किन 26 उद्योगपतियों का उल्लेख कर रहे हैं । तथापि, उद्योग (विकास का विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश में नए औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना करने के लिए 1970 में (30 सितम्बर, तक) 104 आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे । इनमें से 6 मामलों में आशय-पत्र जारी किये जा रहे हैं तथा 91 आवेदन-पत्र विचाराधीन हैं । उपर्युक्त 6 मामलों का विस्तृत ब्यौरा संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है ।

विवरण

क्रमांक	आवेदक का नाम	स्थान	निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तु
1.	श्री आर० सी० तिवारी, कलकत्ता	गाजियाबाद	पोलीथिलीन, पोयिरोपाइलीन फिल्म तथा हिलट धागा।
2.	मे० सूरज इण्डस्ट्रीयल पैकिंग लि० लखनऊ	लखनऊ	पैकिंग तथा औद्योगिक बोर्ड
3.	रतन लाल कटियाल, कानपुर	कानपुर	पालिस्टिरीन मनके आदि।
4.	मे० सेन्चुरी पल्प कलकत्ता	किचा	रसायनिक लुगदी तथा कागज
5.	डा० रोशन लाल भार्गव, लखनऊ	गाजियाबाद	परत चढ़ा अत्यधिक चमकीला कागज
6.	मेसर्स इन्सोव आटो लि०, कलकत्ता	लखनऊ	हल्की वाणिज्यिक गाड़ियां आदि।

Price of Steel

1103. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to a report in the *Economic Times* of 21st October, 1970 regarding the depressing prices of steel in the country as a result of large scale imports coupled with a slack demand ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) The news item refers to a reduction in the open market prices of certain categories of steel, which are generally higher than the JPC prices. Of late, Government have taken various steps to bring down the open market prices. These measures include greater attention towards production, better distribution, liberalisation of imports and some regulation of exports. As such, the reported decline in the open market prices is welcome.

वातानुकूलित डिब्बों, प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों और सैलून कारों की समाप्ति

1104 **श्री राम सेवक यादव** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनके मंत्रालय का विचार वातानुकूलित, प्रथम तथा द्वितीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों और सैलून कारों को समाप्त करने का है :

(ख) यदि हां तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

(ग) यह तो स्वीकार करना होगा कि जनता यात्रा के लिए जिन दर्जों की मांग करती है, उनकी व्यवस्था रेलों को करनी पड़ती है।

Setting up of New Units for Items on Banned List

1105. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in fresh investments and setting up of new units for items on the banned list ;

(b) the number of applications received for licences alongwith items and the number of items for which permission was granted ; and

(c) the reasons for abolishing the banned list altogether ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The 'banned list' for the purpose of licensing was withdrawn with effect from 13th March 1970. During the period from 13th March to 30th September 1970, 285 applications for licences under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951, were received for the establishment of new industrial undertakings, for effecting substantial expansions and for manufacturing new articles in respect of items which were originally included in the 'banned list'. These applications involve an aggregate investment of Rs. 844.54 crores approximately, excluding a few cases where investment figures are not available. Out of these, a large number of applications are for nylon filament yarn, for which a public notice was issued recently. Of these applications, letters of intent have recently been issued in 2 cases ; 9 have been rejected and the remaining ones are under consideration. In the circumstances, it is too early to furnish any estimates in regard to the actual investments made in the approved schemes.

(c) In the past, certain items were placed on the 'banned list' for licensing on the ground that adequate capacity had been licensed. However, there are many items for which the anticipated capacity requirements cannot be fixed accurately and yet others where such estimates have been belied. Ultimately, it is for the entrepreneur himself to make a judgement of the demand for the particular item he wishes to manufacture. Also, with the raising of the exemption limit to Rs. 1 crore, the banned list has, in any case, lost much of its meaning. Besides, it is the intention of Government to issue licences liberally in the middle sector. Government have, therefore, dispensed with the 'banned list' from the point of view of capacity, as an experimental measure.

Bokaro Steel Plant

1106. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new schedule of work has been drawn up for the Bokaro Steel Plant and target date fixed for its completion ;

(b) if so, what is the new date fixed for starting the first phase production of 1.7 million tonnes, and for the subsequent two phases of expansion proposed to reach the 2.5 million tonnes and 4 million tonnes production respectively ; and

(c) whether in view of the delay that has accured, negotiations have been initiated for rescheduling the repayment of the Russian loan for this project and if so, the decision reached thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There has been no re-scheduling since July, 1969. The existing construction schedule, which envisages the completion of erection of the first blast furnace complex by December, 1971 and the entire first stage to produce 1.7 million ingot tonnes of steel per year by March, 1973 has not been revised. The construction schedule for expansion to stage II of 4 million tonnes, of which 2.5 million tonnes will be an intermediary stage

is yet to be finalised.

(c) The timely completion of the project is the responsibility of the Indian side and there is no question of any re-scheduling of the Soviet credit extended for the project.

Supply of Steel by Tata Iron and Steel Company to M/s. Swatantra Fabricators Union

1107. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH SHASTRI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Head Sales Office of the Tata Iron and Steel Company at Calcutta had sent a works order No. SH-593-U, dated the 8th December, 1969 to M/s. Swatantra Fabricators Union, 49/50 General Ganj, Kanpur against indent No. SB/III/S.251/C-1785, approved by J.P.C. for 400 metric tonnes of black plain sheet ; and

(b) the total supply made so far by the Tata Iron and Steel Company against the above works order ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) It is understood from Tana Iron and Steel Company that they issued works order No. SH/593, dated 19.4.68 for 960 tonnes of B. P. Sheets in favour of M/s. Swatantra Fabricators Union, Kanpur against their indent No. SFV/BP/10, dated 27.12.67.

(b) So far about 24 tonnes of Sheets have been supplied to the party.

उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास

1109. **श्री रघुवीर सिंह शास्त्री** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री द्वारा प्रेस संवाददाताओं को 20 अक्तूबर, 1970 को दिये गये वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए स्वीकृत अनेक औद्योगिक परियोजनाओं को बाद में अन्य राज्यों को आन्तरिक कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ; और

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश में औद्योगिक विकास की गति को तेज करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकारी क्षेत्र के संयंत्रों और साथ ही गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र के कारखानों की स्थापना किसी निर्धारित समय में विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं की आवश्यकताओं का अनुमान लगाने के साथ-साथ तकनीकी, आर्थिक पहलुओं तथा स्थान सम्बन्धी अन्य सम्बन्धित बातों पर विचार करके करनी होती है ।

(ग) नैनी में गैस सिलिण्डरों व भारी पम्पों और कम्प्रेसरों के उत्पादन के लिए एक संयंत्र, लम्बे फासले के लिए ट्रांसमिशन के उपकरणों के कारखाने व टेलीफोन के औजारों के दूसरे कारखाने की स्थापना के लिए चतुर्थ योजना में व्यवस्था की गई है । चतुर्थ योजना में टैनरी व फुटवियर निगम, कानपुर और कानपुर उर्वरकों (आई० सी० आई० परियोजना) के विस्तार के लिए भी व्यवस्था की गई है । चतुर्थ योजना में सरकारी क्षेत्र की परियोजनाओं के लिए व्यय का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(करोड़ रुपये में)

परियोजना का नाम	चतुर्थ योजना के दौरान व्यय
एच० एच० ई० एल०—हैवी इलैक्ट्रिक इक्विपमेंट प्लांट, हरिद्वार	24.20
गोरखपुर फर्टिलाइजर्स, गोरखपुर	2.73
त्रिवेणी स्ट्रक्चरल्स, इलाहाबाद	0.85
पम्प्स एण्ड कम्प्रेसर प्रोजेक्ट, नैनी	4.00
लांग डिस्टैन्स ट्रांसमिशन—इक्विपमेंट फैक्ट्री, नैनी	2.58
दूसरा टेलीफोन कारखाना, नैनी	4.77
टैनरी तथा फुटवियर निगम	2.15
एण्टी बायोटिक्स फैक्ट्री, ऋषिकेश	†

केन्द्रीय सरकार की परियोजनाओं के लिए उपर्युक्त पूंजी विनियोजनों के अलावा बड़े व मझौले उद्योगों पर 23.73 करोड़ रुपये का व्यय चतुर्थ योजना में राज्यों की विभिन्न औद्योगिक योजनाओं के लिए मंजूर किया गया है । इस व्यय का राज्यवार ब्यौरा राज्य सरकारों से अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है । राज्यों की चतुर्थ योजना में जिस महत्त्वपूर्ण योजना के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है वह दल्ला सीमेंट फैक्ट्री का पूरा किया जाना है । यह कारखाना पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में होगा । चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना काल में राज्य 'क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योगों के लिए 20.10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था करने का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया है ।

योजना आयोग व राज्य सरकार के अध्ययन दल की सिफारिशों पर गाजीपुर, जौनपुर, देवरिया और आजमगढ़ के चार पूर्वी जिलों में उद्योगों के शीघ्र विकास का विशेष कार्यक्रम 1964-65 में आरम्भ किया गया था । इन क्षेत्रों में औद्योगीकरण को बढ़ावा देने के लिए ग्राम व लघु उद्योग क्षेत्र में प्रोत्साहन सम्बन्धी कई योजनाएं चलाई गईं जिसमें उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए ऋणों व अनुदानों की स्वीकृति, भवन बनाने के लिए सीमेंट जैसे समान को प्राप्त करने, पावर कनेक्शन लेने, नियंत्रित कच्चा माल और आयातित कच्चा माल व पुर्जे तथा किराया-खरीद के आधार पर मशीनें प्राप्त करने में सहायता देने की व्यवस्था

† चतुर्थ योजना में आई० डी० पी० एल० के लिए 2.88 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है । इस व्यय के सम्बन्ध में यह ब्यौरा प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है कि इसमें से एण्टीबायोटिक्स फैक्ट्री, ऋषिकेश पर कितनी राशि व्यय की जायेगी ।

सम्मिलित है। इसके अलावा, कुछ व्यवसायों में प्रशिक्षण व तकनीकी जानकारी की सुविधाओं की भी इन प्रोत्साहनकारी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गयी है।

उत्तर प्रदेश के कई पिछड़े हुए जिलों का सर्वेक्षण उन जिलों के औद्योगिक विभव का पता लगाने के उद्देश्य से किया गया है। कुछ पिछड़े हुए जिलों को केन्द्रीय सरकार से सीधे अनुदान प्राप्त करने तथा सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से रियायती दर पर ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए चुना गया है। गैर सरकारी क्षेत्र में कई परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से राज्य का औद्योगिक विकास त्वरित गति से होने की आशा है। कई आशय पत्र अथवा लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं या उन पर तुरन्त विचार किया जा रहा है। ऐसी आशा है कि इन परियोजनाओं द्वारा जिन में भारी विनियोजन होगा, विकास दर में वृद्धि होने की आशा है।

Allotment of Land to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1110. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any lands were allotted to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes during the Gandhi Centenary year in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as available.

Survey of Industrially Backward Districts

1111. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted a survey to ascertain the number of industrially backward Districts in the country ;

(b) if so, the number, names and other details thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government for the industrial development of these Districts during the financial year 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Certain backward districts have been selected from various States for concessional finance from public financial institutions as well as for central subsidy. The list of backward districts selected so far both for concessional finance and for Central subsidy is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4293/70].

(c) The all-India public financial institutions. *viz.* the IDBI and the IECI, have since announced the nature of concessions to small and medium scale industries in the selected backward districts. With regard to the scheme of subsidy by the Centre for industrial projects in a few selected districts, details of the scheme including the procedure for disbursement are being worked out. Licensing policy has been considerably liberalised and the setting up of industries in under-developed districts and areas would be particularly encouraged. An illustrative list of Industries where there is adequate scope for additional production from the viewpoint of likely demand growth, has been published. Measures for encouraging the establishment of growth of various small-scale industries are being taken by the Centre and by the States concerned, particularly in the industrially under-developed areas. Most state Governments are also giving various facilities and incentives for the growth of industries in their areas. It is expected that, as a result of all these measures, the rate of industrial growth in these areas would increase substantially in future years.

उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए राय बरेली का सर्वेक्षण

1112. **श्री जगेश्वर यादव** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश के राय बरेली जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए गत तीन वर्षों में किए गए सर्वेक्षण का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) उक्त जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना के बारे में क्या निर्णय किया गया है ; और

(ग) क्या इन उद्योगों की स्थापना सरकारी क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत की जायेगी अथवा गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में की जायेगी ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) जिला राय बरेली में गहन विकास आन्दोलन से पूर्व का सर्वेक्षण सितम्बर 1967 में किया गया था। यह सर्वेक्षण लघु उद्योग सेवा संस्थान, कानपुर द्वारा उद्योग निदेशालय के सहयोग से किया गया था। इस सर्वेक्षण का उद्देश्य उन अवसरों का पता लगाना था जिसका लाभ लघु उद्योग उठा सकते हैं। सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन में लघु उद्योगों के भावी विकास के लिए कई सुझाव दिये गये हैं, यह हैं :—

कृषि के सुधरे, यंत्र, गन्ना पेरने का कोल्हू तथा इसके भाग, केन्द्रापसारी पम्प, अस्थि खाद्य, पशुओं के चारे का मिश्रण, मूंगफली से तेल निकालना, बोतलों में बन्द कर फलों का परिरक्षण, चमड़े के जूते तथा चमड़े के सहायक उत्पाद, प्रशीतागार (कोल्ड स्टोरेज), मरम्मत की कर्मशालायें, सिले-सिलाये वस्त्र, प्लास्टिक ढाल कर वस्तुओं का निर्माण, प्लास्टिक निर्मित वस्तुएं, नित प्रतिदिन के प्रयोग के शीशे के बर्तन, हौजरी, कन्डूयट पाइप, अल्युमीनियम के बर्तन, चीनी मिलों की मशीनें तथा उनके हिस्से। इस वर्ष पर्वतीय जिलों का सर्वेक्षण राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक विकास निगम द्वारा किया गया था और 20 मैदानी जिलों का सर्वेक्षण उत्तर प्रदेश के उद्योग निदेशालय तथा लघु उद्योग संगठन द्वारा किया गया था। राय बरेली इन 20 जिलों में से एक है। इस सर्वेक्षण प्रतिवेदन की सहायता से उद्यमियों को उद्योगों की स्थापना में मार्ग दर्शन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) तथा (ग). यह उद्योग स्थानीय उद्यमियों द्वारा अपने उत्साह से निजी क्षेत्र में स्थापित किये जायेंगे। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के अभिकरण इस हेतु उन्हें आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सुविधाएं प्रदान करेंगे। इसके अतिरिक्त राय बरेली में एक गैर-सरकारी उद्यमी द्वारा कपड़े का छोटा कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना प्रस्तावित है। छोटी व्यावसायिक गाड़ियों के निर्माण के लिए एक गैर-सरकारी निजी उद्यमियों को आशय पत्र भी जारी किया गया है।

M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd.

1113. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 206 on the 3rd March, 1970 regarding M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd. and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Estimates Committee have not dealt with part (a) of the aforesaid question in their Report ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to place the requisite information on the Table of the House ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Part (a) of the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 209 answered on 3rd March, 1970 had raised the point whether Government would recog-

nise the oil barrel manufacturing capacity of other entrepreneurs if they also became fully equipped and pressed the Government to permit them to take up the manufacture of oil barrels It was indicated in reply to an earlier Unstarred Question No. 1300 dated 25th November, 1969 that M/s. Hind Galvanising and Engineering Co. (P) Ltd., had been pressing the Government for permission to take up the manufacture of oil barrels for which they were stated to be equipped. The details of the case along with the recommendations may be found at pages 42-52 of the 85th Report of the Estimates Committee (Fourth Lok Sabha) presented to the Lok Sabha on 30th April, 1969. The question whether similar permission would be available in any other case would be governed by the prevailing policy of the Government, raw material position existing capacity and its utilisation etc.

Alternative Jobs to Retrenched Workers Engaged on Railway Electrification Work in Allahabad Division

1114. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the workers serving in Railway Electrification in Allahabad Division were retrenched in 1970 ;

(b) if so, the number of such workers ;

(c) whether they have been provided with alternative jobs ; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Cement from Slag

1115. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Limited has finally dropped the scheme to produce cement from the slag ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) and (b). The problems of steel are many and the financial resources of Hindustan Steel are limited and therefore Hindustan Steel Ltd. decided not to go in for cement production particularly if the slag can be disposed of as is being done new.

Looting of goods from Ranchi-Patna Express train near Chandrapur Railway Station

1116. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI YASHWANT SINGH KUSHWAH :
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is a fact that masked men stopped the Ranchi-Patna Express and looted the entire goods and packages with over one lakh of rupees from the train Brake Van near Chandrapur Station on the grand chord section of the Eastern Railway on 23rd September, 1970 ;

(b) if so, whether some persons have been arrested in this connection ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to tighten up security measures in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) On the night of 22.9.70 about 20 miscreants armed with spears and lathis stopped the train No. 24 Dn. (Hatia/Patna Express) at Down Outer signal of Rajabera station on Muri-Chandrapura Section of South Eastern Railway (not Eastern Railway) and forcibly snatched the keys of the luggage van, broke it open and removed 17 packages including 6 cases Gelatine, approximately valued at Rs. 1800/-.

(b) No.

(c) Following steps have been taken by Government to tighten the Security measures ;

(i) Important night passenger trains are escorted by Government Railway Police.

(ii) Vulnerable sections are patrolled by Railway Protection Force.

(iii) Important outer signals are guarded by Railway Protection Force.

(iv) Co-operation between R.P.F. and the police is maintained to check such thefts.

Public Sector Industries in Mysore

1117. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN ; Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to set up public sector industries in Mysore during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, the nature of proposed industries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). In the Annual Plan for the year 1970-71 for which a specific provision of Rs. 74.23 lakhs has been made for Kolar Gold Mines in Mysore State. A provision has also been made for Cement Corporation of India (Rs. 266.00 lakhs) out of which the Corporation would spend on Kurkunta Cement Project also, which is in Mysore State.

In the Fourth Plan, provisions have been made for the following projects and some expenditure would be incurred in the implementation of these projects during the year 1970-71, although specific provisions have not been made in the Annual Plan.

		Provision in the Fourth Plan (Rs. Crores)
1.	Hindustan Machine Tools (including Watch Factory, Bangalore.	2.0
2.	Mysore Iron and Steel Works (Conversion of Alloy steel), Bhadravati.	5.90 + 3.0 for Expansion.
3.	Indian Telephone Industry, Bangalore.	5.75 for Expansion.
4.	Tungbhadra Steel Works.	1.0

Direct Railway Line from Bangalore to Madras via Kolar

1118. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased state :

(a) whether the decision for a direct line from Bangalore to Madras via Kolar after Bangarpet Junction with a new link of 3 miles has not been implemented as yet ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) by what time the new railway line will be completed ?

The MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Investigations had revealed that this proposal is not justified. Hence the proposal has been shelved.

Renewal of Licensed Capacity by Industrial Concerns

1119. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of industrial concerns which have unauthorisedly exceeded their

licensed capacity and have requested for further renewal ; and

(b) the policy of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee has referred, in its report, to certain cases of unauthorised expansion by certain industrial undertakings. Details of 45 such cases and the Industrial Houses with which these units are connected, are given in para 5.45 and Appendix IV F of the Report of the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee. Some of these industrial undertakings have approached Govt. for grant of licences for expansion.

(b) Government has not taken a final decision in the matter.

साइकिल उद्योग का राष्ट्रीयकरण

1120. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या साइकिल उद्योग के राष्ट्रीयकरण करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). जी, नहीं ।

सांभर साल्ट्स लिमिटेड तथा सांभर में नमक पर आधारित उद्योगों का प्रबन्ध

1121. **श्री मीठा लाल मीना** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने सांभर साल्ट लिमिटेड के प्रबन्ध के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार की मांग स्वीकार कर ली है और यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार ने सांभर झील के आस-पास नमक के उत्पादन पर आधारित उद्योगों का समन्वय करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) सरकार को सांभर साल्ट लि० के प्रबन्ध के बारे में राजस्थान सरकार से कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Unmanned Level Crossings in Punjab

1122. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of unmanned level crossings in Punjab ;

(b) whether Government have drawn any scheme to convert them into manned crossings, if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) One thousand three hundred and seventy six.

(b) and (c). Manning of unmanned level crossings is a continuous process, for which census of road and rail traffic at such level crossings is taken periodically and on the basis of which proposals for manning wherever considered justified, are sent to the State Government for their acceptance to the initial cost involved, as per extant rules. As at present, proposals for manning 44 such level crossings (as per list attached), are pending with the Punjab Government. [*List Placed on the Table of the House and placed in Library. See* No. LT—4294/70].

Survey of Industries

1123. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to make a systematic survey of all industries in order to take care not to fleat joint ventures in those fields where the existing capacity is adequate to meet the likely demand ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Constant watch is kept on the need for foreign collaboration in different fields of industry and significant technological and production gaps in the economy have been identified from time to time. Consistent with Government's basic policies including the maximum use of indigenous resources such as raw materials, machinery and equipment, technology and the need for conservation of scarce foreign exchange as far as possible, together with the growth of exports, foreign investment is permitted primarily in high-priority and specialised-technology sectors, so as to develop indigenous capacity in the vital economic sectors to the required extent. Illustrative lists of industries in which there is scope for foreign investment and those in which such investment is not necessary, have been drawn and published by the Government.

Manufacture of Consumer Goods in Collaboration with Private Sector

1124. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn comprehensive schemes to manufacture consumer goods in collaboration with the private sector of industry ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have not drawn up any comprehensive schemes to manufacture consumer goods in collaboration with the private sector. Government are, however, examining the question of taking up, in the public sector, the manufacture of a few consumer goods for which there is a large gap in production and supply.

(b) Does not arise.

जबलपुर के मोटर गाड़ी निर्माण कारखाने में छोटी कार का निर्माण

1125. **श्री यशवन्त सिंह कुशवाह** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जबलपुर की मोटर गाड़ी निर्माण फैक्टरी में छोटी कार के निर्माण की सम्भावनाओं की जांच की गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख). गाड़ियां बनाने वाली जबलपुर फैक्टरी में मुख्यतः सशस्त्र सेनाओं के लिए 3 टन की शक्तिमान, निशान कैरियर तथा निशान पेट्रोल गाड़ियां बनाने का विचार है। पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग प्रतिरक्षा के लिए आवश्यक गाड़ियां बनाने में किया जायेगा।

Issue of Licences to big Industrial Houses

1126. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new industrial licences granted in the past one year.

(b how many of these licences have gone to large industrial houses ; and

(c) the particulars of the licences granted to these houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A total number of 418 industrial licences were issued during 1969 and 1970 (upto August) ; of these, 221 relate to 1969 and 197 to 1970, Out of 418 licences, 83 were granted to larger and large industrial houses ; 61 in 1969 and 22 in 1970.

Besides the licences, a total number of 641 letters of intent were issued during the same period *viz.* 1969 and 1970 (upto August) ; of these, 334 relate to 1969 and 307 to 1970. Out of 641 letters of intent, 118 were granted to the larger and large industrial houses ; 75 in 1969 and 43 in 1970.

(c) Details of all licences and letters of intent issued are periodically published in a number of Journals, *viz.*, the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, Import Licences and Export Licences ; the Weekly Indian Trade Journal and the Monthly Journal of Industry and Trade. Copies of these publications are supplied to the Parliament Library.

Development of Steel Technology and production of spares for steel plants

1127. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Sturred Question No. 468 on the 18th August, 1970 regarding import of Steel and State :

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to acquire the necessary technology and equipment to enable our steel industries to produce the qualities of steel for which India is spending crores of rupees in foreign exchange ; and

(b) the steps being taken to acquire the spares which are not available in adequate quantities on account of which the working of the steel plant is adversely affected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) A proposal to set up a plant for the manufacture of 24,000 tonnes of cold rolled grain oriented sheets and 36,000 tonnes of cold rolled non-grain-oriented sheets per year at Rourkela has been included in the Fourth Five Year Plan. It is also proposed to expand the Alloy Steels Plant at Durgapur from 1.0 to 2.0 lakh ingot tonnes.

(b) To facilitate import of spares from abroad, advance planning of requirement of spares and foreign exchange therefore is being introduced. Efforts in the matter of substitution of imported spares also continue to be made. Each plant has been provided with a unit of spare parts Cell or Equipment Planning Department to assist in import substitution work. All necessary assistance is also rendered in promoting ancillary industries. Heavy Engineering Corporation and the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation also manufacture equipment and spares for steel plants

Seminar on Paper Industry

1128. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2233 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding seminar on Paper Industry and state :

(a) whether the Committee formed to examine the proposals from the Paper Mills has since submitted its Report ; and

(b) if not, when the report is expected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Exchange for Import of Newsprint

1129. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how much India is sparing as foreign exchange for the import of newsprint and other paper ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to increase the capacity of the Industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) As per the published data, the imports of newsprint for the year ending March, 70 are of the order of 1.5 lakhs tons valued Rs. 18.57 crores and paper is .14 lakhs tons valued Rs 4.54 crores.

(b) (1) Hindustan Paper Corporation has been established to implement the following projects :—

(i) A Newsprint Mill in Kerala based on eucalyptus plantations as raw materials with a capacity of 75,000 tonnes per annum.

(ii) Paper and Pulp Mill in Assam based on bamboo as raw material with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes per annum, out of which 50,000 tonnes per annum will be writing and printing paper and the balance 30,000 tonnes will be market pulp.

(iii) Pulp and Paper Mill in Nagaland with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum based on bamboo and grasses.

(2) Expansion of Nepamills for the manufacture of Newsprint from 30,000 to 75,000 tonnes per year capacity is under implementation and is expected to be completed by the end of 1971.

(3) A proposal of private party M/s. Shri Gopal Paper Mills for the manufacture of newsprint in Himachal Pradesh for the capacity of 60,000 tonnes per year is likely to be materialised very soon.

(4) To evolve and implement a crash programme to augment production paper by speeding up existing machine with the provision of balancing eqipment.

(5) Fresh investment is being encouraged in the Paper Industry from the side of the private sector.

Establishment of Tractor Factory by Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation

1130. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2224 on the 11th August, 1970 and state :

(a) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision on the application of the Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation for the establishment of a tractor factory in the State ; and

(b) when a final decision is expected to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation was granted a letter of intent on the 10th November, 1970 for establishing a new industrial undertaking at Jaipur or Jodhpur for the manufacture of Agricultural tractors, in collaboration with M/s. Reault of France.

Loss to Railways due to Floods in Gujarat

1131. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by Railways as a result of recent floods in Gujarat State :

(b) whether any steps of preventive nature were contemplated ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Rs, 4·92 crores approximately.

(b) and (c). The question of increasing the waterway of the bridges and raising the track, wherever considered necessary, is under examination, for which a survey is in progress. On the basis of the data collected so far, 5 schemes estimated to cost Rs. 2 crores have been finalised.

Industrial Projects in Maharashtra

1132. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Planning Commission has granted permission to certain industrial projects working in the State of Maharashtra ; and

(b) if so, the number of such industrial projects and the amount of money which has been approved by Planning Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The industrial projects proposed to be set up by the Central Government in the various States including Maharashtra during the Fourth Five Year Plan, their nature, locations and the investments proposed to be made on them, are given at pages 326-330 of the Fourth Five Year Plan (1969-74) Report.

Agreement with UNICEF regarding Development of Health, Nutrition, Education and Social Welfare

1133. SHRI SHANKARRAO MANE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of agreements India has made with UNICEF within the last two years ;

(b) whether Government propose to enter into a new agreement with regard to development of health, nutrition, education and social welfare ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (c). The Government of India have so far signed only one Agreement—Called Basic Agreement —with the United Nations Children's Fund in 1949 which regulates the relationship between India and UNICEF and this Agreement is still in force.

For implementation of programmes/ projects in the field of health, education, nutrition, social welfare, vocational training etc. with UNICEF assistance, Government sign, when necessary, Plans of Operations which reflect the commitments of Government and UNICEF. Information in respect of such Plans of Operation signed during the last two years (1968 and 1969) and new Plans of Operation, if any, proposed to be signed in respect of the various fields of assistance will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Removal of Regional Disparities in Industrial Development

1134. SHRI HEM BARUA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken in particular to remove imbalance in the industrial development so far as backward regions are concened ; and

(b) whether Government are aware of the discontent prevailing in the country due to this imbalance in industrial development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). Government are aware of the needs and aspirations of the people in the various parts of this country. One of the objectives of industrial policy is to reduce, to the extent possible, regional imbalances in industrial development. In order to remove regional imbalances, proposals for the setting up of industrial units in industrially-backward regions would be given preferential consideration in licens-

ing. Besides, financial institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank of India and the Industrial Finance Corporation of India would accord concessional treatment to selected districts in these areas. Certain districts have also been selected for grant of outright subsidy, subject to certain conditions. The State Governments have also announced various concessions and incentives for setting up of industrial units in backward regions. It is expected that as a result of all these measures, there will be a substantial increase in industrial activity in the industrially-backward regions.

Expansion of Scooter Manufacturing Units

1135. SHRI HEM BARUA :
SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have deferred the decision to allow two existing scooter manufacturing units to expand their production ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase production of scooters to meet the growing demand in the country ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) The applications of the two existing scooter manufacturing units for effecting substantial expansion of their manufacturing capacity are, at present, under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In addition to the requests of the existing two scooter manufacturing units for expansion, which are under consideration, fourteen parties have been granted or are being granted letters of intent/registration certificates for the manufacture of scooters.

Government have also decided to establish a project in the public sector for the manufacture of scooters of a proven foreign design, with an initial capacity of 1,00,000 scooters per annum on double shift, with a built-in provision for expansion. In pursuance of this decision, offers have been invited from the interested foreign parties. A suitable model to be taken up for manufacture in the proposed project and the foreign collaborators will be selected on receipt and examination of such offers.

Crisis in Small Engineering Industries

1136. SHRI P. C. ADICHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Seminar organised by the Indian Engineering Association in the beginning of July, 1970 in Calcutta, Government's attention had been drawn to the two major handicaps facing small industries in West Bengal in particular and the country in general, *viz.* (i) shortage of finance and (ii) scarcity of raw materials;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these handicaps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is a fact that many Small Scale Units have been facing shortage of finance and scarcity of raw materials of certain categories. As regards finance, the position has improved considerably since the nationalisation of banks in 1969. As regards scarcity of steel, bulk import of the required categories is being undertaken by Government exclusively for Small Scale Units. Import licensing of other raw materials required by the Small Scale Sector has also been considerably liberalised.

Ex-Factory and Market Prices of Corrugated Iron Sheets in Manipur

1137. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY

ENGINEERING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4866 on 1st September, 1970 regarding *ex*-factory and market prices of corrugated iron sheets in Manipur and state :

(a) the practical measures so far adopted to bring down the market price at Imphal and reduce the premium to the minimum ; and

(b) the possible stock yard price which may prevail at Imphal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL & HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The steps taken to keep prices in check throughout the country comprise build-up of production in the country, better distribution and regulation of exports. Under the export policy in force, export of Galvanised Corrugated Sheets is not allowed.

(b) The base price for Galvanised Corrugated Sheets at Hindustan Steel Limited stockyards throughout the country is Rs. 2,333 per tonne. Quality and size extra would be additional where admissible.

Setting up of a Paper Plant in Manipur

1138. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2244 on 11th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of setting up of a paper plant in Manipur ; and

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A technical team recently visited Manipur, Tripura and Assam and have furnished a report which is under consideration of Government.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Manipur

1139. SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4559 on the 31st March, 1970 regarding the setting up of Public Sector Industries in Manipur and state :

(a) whether the project reports of the large and medium Industries as given in the Draft Annual Plan, 1970-71 are only approved by Government ;

(b) if not, the reason for delay in giving approval to the project reports ; and

(c) whether the project reports for the said industries are ready and whether these have been examined ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The position regarding the three schemes originally envisaged in Manipur under Large and Medium Industries during the Fourth Plan period, is as under :

Cement Factory (30 tonnes per day) :

The project report for this scheme has not yet been finalised. A new consultant has been appointed by the Manipur Administration for this purpose. A decision on the scheme will be taken as soon as possible after the project report is received.

Khandsari Sugar Mill (60 tonnes per day sugarcane Crushing capacity) :

This is an approved scheme and an outlay of Rs. 9 lakhs for 1970-71 has been provided. The scheme is making satisfactory progress and the outlay for 1970-71 is likely to be fully utilised.

SPINNING MILL (EXPERIMENTAL CUM-DEMONSTRATION SCHEME FOR COTTON CULTIVATION) :

The experimental-*cum*-demonstration scheme for conducting experiments for cultivation of cotton in the area, has now been included under Agricultural programmes. The setting up of a cotton and ginning mill, as an industrial project, may be considered after the experiments for cotton cultivation have proved successful.

Programme for replacement of Plant and Equipment of Public Undertakings

1141. SHRI RABI RAY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has directed all undertakings having plant and equipment valued at rupees one crore and more to make a detailed study of their immediate and future replacement, requirements and submit annual replacement programmes for 1971-75 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) how many of the undertakings have responded to this proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the Press Note dated October 25, 1970 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4295/70].

(c) There has been no response so far from any undertaking.

Lock-out in Steel Melting Shop of Durgapur Plant

1142. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances under which the steel melting shop of the Durgapur Steel Plant (Hindustan Steel) employing about 1,365 workers, had to be locked out some days ago ;

(b) whether, before taking the decision of declaring a lock-out, the representatives of the recognised "Hindustan Steel Employees Union" were consulted and their version on the issue of stake considered ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The workers of the Furnace Stage resorted to a lightening strike on 26.9.70. In the course of demonstration on 27.9.70 some officers were assaulted, office equipment and records were set fire to. As normal working was impossible, and as the safety of vital plant and equipment was in danger and there was risk to the lives of loyal workers and officers, the management had to declare a lock out. The lock out was lifted on 20.10.70, but the workers did not resume duty. However, consequent to conciliation proceedings before the State Labour Commission and agreement between management and labour unions, workers returned to duty on 31.10.70.

(b) and (c). After the illegal strike on 26.9.70 the management sent a letter on 27.9.70 to Hindustan Steel Employees' Union to exert their good offices and ensure restoration of normalcy in the Furnace Stage of Steel Melting Shop.

Petition against Joint Director Incharge of 11-Point Programme

1143. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a petition addressed to him by Indian Railway Workers' (no particular names given) entitled 'Petition-Part II-Sub corruption by Sadhu (Col) Shiv Kishore, Joint Director in charge, "11-Point Programme Cell, Ministry of Railways" ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Officer concerned has been utilising his official position to further his personal interests ;

(c) whether he has enquired into the allegations mentioned in the said petition ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The allegations contained in the petition are under investigation at present.

Extension of Railway Line from Kottur to Chitaldurg (South Central Railway)

1145. SHRI S. A. AGADI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any feasibility survey has been carried out for extending the Kotturu Railway line to Chitaldurg, South Central Railway in Mysore state ;

(b) if so, from what station it has been surveyed for extension to Chitaldurg ; and

(c) whether any estimates have been prepared ; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). Field work of the engineering survey for the Kottur-Harihar rail link, with an alternative rail link between Yeshwantnagar and Chitradurg, has been completed and the report is under compilation, while the traffic survey is in progress. Further details of the project will become known, only after the surveys are completed and the reports finalised.

Restricted Reservations for Railway Staff

1146. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2216 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding restricted reservations for Railway Staff and state :

(a) what was the percentage fixed by each Zonal Railway for privilege passes and PTOs last year during rush periods and for what periods ;

(b) whether he would instruct the Zonal Railway administrations to follow a fixed percentage with authority for slight variation in order to remove the complaint that Railway staff monopolises the accommodation available ; and

(c) the reasons why this fixed percentage should be more than 10 per cent considering the equivalent loss in passenger earnings ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) A statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—4296/170].

(b) and (c). With a view to ensuring that available accommodation on important Mail/Express trains is not unduly taken up by holders of Privilege Passes/PTOs., the Zonal Railway administrations already have instructions to impose suitable restrictions on reservation by holders of Privilege Passes/PTOs during rush periods, taking into account the total availability of berths/seats etc. and the trend of demand for accommodation from the public in respect of each train. As will be observed from the statement referred to in the reply to part (a) of the Question, certain trains had been totally prohibited for reservation on Privilege Passes/PTOs and on certain other less important trains either a limited number of berths/seats had been prescribed or a certain percentage, not exceeding 20 to 25%, had been laid down for reservation on Privilege Passes/PTOs. It is therefore considered not practical to prescribe a fixed percentage of accommodation for the purpose. Government look upon the grant of these concessions to railway servants not as a loss, but as some thing to which they are legitimately eligible as part of their service conditions and as such there is no question of any loss being suffered by the Government by the grant of these concessions.

Precision Industry in Coorg District

1147. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why the Coorg District, which has the most suitable climate for production of precision instruments has not so far been selected for location of such industries ;

(b) in what other areas precision industries have been started and whether they had more advantages ;

(c) whether his Ministry has considered proposals from the State Government or private parties for establishing precision industries ; and

(d) whether Central Government propose to consider Coorg for new precision industries and expansion of existing ones, as Coorg is a wholly unindustrialised District ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). A public undertaking (M/s. Instrumentation Ltd.) has been set up in Kotah for the production of precision instruments after taking into account various locational and techno-economic considerations. It is not proposed to take up another project in this field in the public sector in the immediate future. In view of the fact that Coorg District is industrially underdeveloped, any proposals received from the private sector for manufacture of precision instruments or for setting up any other industries in this area would be given every consideration.

Representation of Women in Elected Bodies

1148. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) what representation for women exists now in the elected bodies ;

(b) whether 25 per cent of the seats would be reserved for women in all elected bodies from Panchayat to Parliament ; and

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to take public opinion on these proposals, including that of the States, for the purpose of amending the Representation of the People Act ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) In so far as Parliament and State Legislatures are concerned, there is no provision in the Constitution or in the Election Law made by Parliament for reservation of seats for women in those bodies. However, two statements showing the total number of elective seats in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies and the number of women elected to those bodies are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-4297/70*]. Elected bodies like Panchayats, Municipal Corporations etc. do not come within the purview of the Central Government.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration in so far as the Parliament and State Legislatures are concerned.

(c) No, Sir.

Programmes for Women in Government Colonies etc.

1149. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) since there is no fixed pattern for Mahila Samajams, whether Government propose that in addition to tailoring, cooking and house-keeping are taught and certificates given ;

(b) whether the programme would be so standardised that dancing, singing, drama and games are included ;

(c) whether official colonies of Railways, Public Enterprises, Central Offices would be encouraged to participate in Mahila Samajams ; and

(d) whether schools, particularly girls schools, would be encouraged to participate and whether the work of teachers would be evaluated and recorded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (d). Necessary information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

Paper Mill in Tripura

1150. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the abundant availability of raw material for a paper and pulp mill in Tripura, Government have had under consideration the question of setting up of such a mill in the public or private sector in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposals, stands at present and the likely production capacity of the Paper-Pulp Plant proposed to be set up there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The question as to the best manner of utilisation of forest resources available in the Eastern Region has been recently considered by a Working Group set up by the Standing Committee of the Eastern Zonal Council. The establishment of a small paper mill in Tripura may not be economical. The Working Group has, therefore, suggested setting up of a large pulp mill based on the available bamboo resources of Manipur, Tripura as well as Mizo Hills and Cachar Districts of Assams. In order to establish the feasibility of such a proposal, it is necessary to carry out a pre-investment survey of the bamboo resources and the Working Group has attached high priority to this.

Government of Tripura have been advised by the Planning Commission that such a survey may be undertaken in consultation with the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. If the survey proves adequate availability of resources, it may be possible to develop a project which can be considered for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. Meanwhile they have also been advised by the Planning Commission to examine the feasibility of setting up a small mill primarily to meet the requirements of paper in the Tripura based on pulp that may be available from the Assam pulp and paper project proposed to be established by the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd.

Survey Report for Extension of Railway Line from Dharamanagar to Agartala

1151. SHRI KIRIT BIKRAM DEB BURMAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Survey report in respect of the proposed extension of Railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala has been submitted ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of the new Railway Stations to be set up on this extended line ;

(c) the estimated cost of the proposed extension, as per survey report ; and

(d) the decision taken thereon by Government.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) According to the survey reports the line will be about 153 Kms. long and there will be 9 stations on it (excluding Dharmanagar) at Panisagar, Pachartal Kumarghat, Manu, Ambassa, Muniabari, Teliamura, Jirania and Agartala.

(c) The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 45.30 crores.

(d) The survey reports are at present under the examination of the Railway Board. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after the examination is completed.

Manufacture of Small Cars with Foreign Collaboration in Public Sector

1152. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have addressed to several foreign Embassies in New Delhi and to the Indian Missions in some foreign countries like Germany, Italy, England and Japan to sound the car manufactures in those countries regarding the possibilities of collaboration for the manufacture of small cars in India in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, details thereof and the response received by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In response to Government's communication inviting offers for collaboration in the proposed public sector project for the manufacture of passenger cars, automobile manufacturers in France, Italy, Japan and U.S.A. have shown interest in the proposed project. They have been requested to submit their detailed proposals by the 30th November, 1970. These are awaited.

Export of Prime Steel

1153. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state the quantity and value of prime steel exported during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70 and the extent to which Government propose to slash the export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QUREHI) : Quality and value of Prime Steel exported during 1968-69 and 1969-70 are as follows :

Year	*Quantity in Tonnes*	*Value in Rs. lakhs*
1961-69	822,877	4746
1969-70	793,863	5345

The export policy in respect of iron and steel for the year 1970-71 was accounted on the 5th October, 1970. This policy contains certain qualitative and quantitative restrictions as compared to the previous year.

Production of Small Cars in India by Ford Foundation

1154. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO :
SHRI RAMCHANDRA VEERAPPA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ford Foundation has shown interest in the production of small cars in India ;

(b) if so, whether they have made any offer to Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, details thereof and the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M.R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). M/s. Ford Products Company, and *not* the Ford Foundation, have shown interest in offering collaboration for the manufacture of passenger cars in the proposed public sector project. They have been requested to send their detailed proposals by the 30th November, 1970. These are awaited.

Reduction in Freight Traffic Target

1155. SHRI S. K. TAPURIAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has considered and agreed to reduce the freight traffic target in the Railways' Fourth Five Year Plan ;

(b) whether it has mainly been attributed to the much decreased activity in the iron and steel industry, reduced movement of raw materials to the plants and also subsequent reverse movement of finished and unfinished goods ; and

(c) how much loss is anticipated in the railway revenues because of these shortfalls ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) The shortfall in gross earnings on account of the reduction in anticipated freight traffic from 265 to 240.5 million tonnes is estimated at about Rs. 176 crores for the entire Fourth Plan period.

Ban on Begging

1156. SHRI DEORAO PATIL : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the States where begging has been banned and made a penal offence ; and

(b) whether the State Governments have prepared a scheme for the beggars to earn their livelihood ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) and (b). The problems connected with the control of beggary are treated as being primarily a responsibility of the State Governments. A statement showing the operation of anti-beggary legislations in the various States and Union Territories is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4298/70]. A list showing the number of existing State institutions, set up for welfare of beggars is also enclosed.

Abolition of Half Ticket System

1157. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to do away with the half ticket system on the Railways ;

(b) if so, what are the other decisions taken in place of half ticket system ;

(c) how the Railways will benefit from the new system ; if so, to what extent ; and

(d) when the decision referred to in part (a) above is proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). A suggestion has been received to the effect that instead of the present arrangement of levying no charge for the rail travel of children upto 3 years of age and half fares for children under 12 years of age the alternative of carrying free children upto the age of $7\frac{1}{2}$ years and levying full fare there-after may be adopted. This suggestion is still under examination and no concrete proposal has matured so far.

Tube Railways for Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta

1158. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Covernment have decided to start Tube Railway in Delhi, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the details of the decision taken ; and

(c) if not, when Government propose to start Tube Railways in these cities ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS(SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (c). 1. *CALCUTTA* ; 1.1 The Final Location Survey, preparation of detailed designs, estimates, etc. for the Suburban Dispersal Line (SDL) Project in Calcutta were commenced in November, 1969 and are expected to be completed by the end of April, 1971.

1.2 Techno-Economic Studies for a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Calcutta were commenced by the Railways' Metropolitan Transport Organisation, Culcutta, in January, 1970. The MRTS would consist of Metropolitan Rail Line, underground and/or on elevated structures. Surface surveys including traversing, detailing, levelling etc., are in progress for the north-south and east-west corridors of the MRTS. Surveys as regards locations of existing under-ground services, such as sewers, cables, as also soil exploration work including borings at over 100 locations are in progress. Preliminary designs for tunnel profiles, tunnel linings, station lay-outs, vehicle maintenance depot, etc. have also been taken up.

1.3 The traffic survey for the two corridors of the MRTS had been undertaken by the Calcutta Metropolitan Planning Organisation (CMPO) of the West Bengal Government. The CMPO has been entrusted with the Supplementary Origin-destination survey and collection of additional traffic data as required for the planning of the

MRTS. The data from these surveys and studies are being made available by the CMPO. They expect to complete the work by March, 1971.

1.4 In the matter of surveys and studies, Part I of the MRTS consisting of the sections Tollygung to Dalhosie Square and Dalhousie Square to Sealdah is being given priority. Sufficient Techno-Economic data regarding Part I of the MRTS are expected to be available in about six months' time to enable a comparison being made between the Suburban Dispersal line (SDL) Project and the MRTS Project. This comparison would cover all aspects of the two projects, including functional suitability, cost of construction, time required for construction, foreign exchange requirement, operating and maintenance cost, etc., and would enable a decision being reached as to which of these two projects should be given priority in the matter of construction.

1.5 The Government have entered into an Agreement with Technoexport of Moscow in connection with deputing a Consultancy team to India to give technical advice as regards Metropolitan Rail Transport Projects for Calcutta. The team which would consist of 5 Soviet Specialists and a Technical Secretary would be in India for a period of two months.

2. *BOMBAY*:

2.1 The "Traffic Cell" of the Maharashtra Government, which had been entrusted by the Metropolitan Transport Team (MTT), of the Planning Commission, with the work on the traffic survey for Bombay, have completed their studies and submitted their report. The MTT is currently studying the data available from this Report. The recommendations of the MTT as regards the corrjdors for the MRTS in Bombay are expected to be available before the end of 1970.

2.2 The railways have set up a Metropolitan Transport Organisation in Bombay. The preliminary work in connection with the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for an MRTS in Bombay has been completed. Soon after the recommendations of the MTT, regarding the corridors for the MRTS ni Bombay become available, field work in connection with the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Bombay would commence. This work is expected to be completed in the second half of 1972.

2.3 The Railways' Metropolitan Transport Organisation in Bombay had in November, 1969 commenced work on the Engineering Feasibility Studies and Preliminary Engineering Survey for a third Terminal at Ballard Estate together with an approach Line to the Third Terminal. These studies and surveys are expected to be completed by November, 1970.

2.4 The data available from the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Bombay and from the Engineering Feasibility Studies and the Preliminary Engineering Survey for the Third Terminal and its approach line would be sufficient to enable decisions being arrived at as regards the provision of an MRTS for Bombay. Preparation of project reports, detailed estimates, designs, etc. for the MRTS in Bombay, could be taken up thereafter.

3. *DELHI*:

3.1 The comprehensive Traffic & Transportation Survey for Delhi had been entrusted by the M.T.T. to the Central Road Research Institute. The traffic data from these studies are expected to be available by the end of 1970. The recommendations of the MTT, regarding the "corridors' for the MRTS in Delhi, arrived at on the basis of the traffic data, are expected to be furnished early in 1971. The Railways would then be in a position to take up the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Delhi. These Studies are expected to commence during the financial year 1971-72 The Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS are expected to take 18 to 24 months' time.

4. *MADRAS*:

4.1 The comprehensive Traffic & Transportation Survey for Madras had been entrusted by the MTT to a "Traffic Cell" of the Government of Tamil Nadu. The traffic data from these studies are expected to be available by the end of 1970. The recommen-

dation of the MTT, regarding the 'corridors' for the MRTS in Madras, arrived at on the basis of the traffic data, are expected to be furnished early in 1971. The Railways would then be in a position to take up the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Madras. These studies are expected to commence during the financial year 1971-72. The Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS are expected to take 18 to 24 months' time.

5. *TIME OF CONSTRUCTION* :

The surveys and Techno-Economic Studies for the Mass Rapid Transit Systems would yield the data on the basis of which decisions regarding the commencement of construction work on the Projects and the time required for completing the construction can be taken.

Shortage of Thick Paper in Himachal Pradesh

1159. SHRI N. R. DEOGHARE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to State :

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of thick paper in the country and consequently the Government of Himachal Pradesh have not been able to issue certificates to the 15,000 candidates who passed Matriculation Examination in March last ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action Government are taking in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) No shortage of thick varieties of paper nor consequential difficulties following from it have been brought to the notice of the Government.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Disciplinary Proceedings Against Employees Involved in Embezzlement of Government Cash at Meerut City Station (Northern Railway)

1160. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3874 on the 25th August. 1970, regarding the embezzlement of Government cash by Parcel Staff at Meerut City (Northern Railway) and to state :

(a) whether the disciplinary proceedings against the employees have been changed from minor penalty to major penalty; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Proceedings as for imposition of major penalty have not been initiated yet. Action already initiated has resulted in the imposition of minor penalty on the employees. The case is under review.

मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों में हरिजनों का कल्याण

1161. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या **विधि तथा समाज कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्व निमाड़ जिलों (मध्य प्रदेश) के हरिजनों के कल्याण के लिए कितनी धनराशि मंजूर की गई है ;

(ख) क्या गत तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में हरिजनों के आर्थिक तथा सामाजिक स्तर में कोई सुधार नहीं हुआ और न ही उन्हें अपेक्षित शिक्षा सुविधायें ही उपलब्ध करवाई गई ; और

(ग) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में उक्त जिलों में हरिजनों के कल्याण हेतु बनाये गए कार्यक्रमों का क्या ब्यौरा है ?

विधि मंत्रालय तथा समाज कल्याण विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ राव) : (क) से (ग). यह ब्यौरा राज्य सरकार से एकत्रित किया जा रहा है तथा प्राप्त होते ही उसे सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार का प्रस्ताव

1162. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान राज्य में रेलवे लाइनों के विस्तार के बारे में प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रस्ताव का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से लाइनों के निर्माण के लिए प्राप्त प्रस्तावों का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है :

(i) धल्ली राजहरा-दतिवाड़ा	बड़ी लाइन
(ii) सतना-रीवा-गोविन्दगढ़	बड़ी लाइन
(iii) इन्दौर-दोहद	बड़ी लाइन
(iv) महोवा-खजुराहो	बड़ी लाइन

(ग) नयी लाइनों का निर्माण राज्यवार या प्रादेशिक आधार पर नहीं, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास के आधार पर किया जाता है। चौथी योजना के लिए नयी लाइनों के प्रस्तावों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है। फिर भी, हाल में धल्ली-राजहरा-दतिवाड़ा रेल सम्पर्क के लिए व्यावहारिकता-एवं-लागत अध्ययन सर्वेक्षण किये गये थे और यह लाइन अलाभप्रद पायी गयी थी।

कुछ स्टेशनों पर वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस को रुकवाने के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन

1163. **श्री गं० च० दीक्षित** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बुरहानपुर तथा इटारसी के बीच उन स्टेशनों के क्या नाम हैं जिन पर वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस को रुकवाने के सम्बन्ध में अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या नई रेलवे समय सारणी बनाते समय उन अभ्यावेदनों पर उचित ध्यान दिया गया है ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि जिन स्टेशनों पर वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस रुकती है, वे उन ग्रामीण स्टेशनों की अपेक्षा छोटे और महत्त्वहीन हैं, जिन स्टेशनों पर इसको रुकवाने के लिए अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन छोटे टाउन स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी रुकवाने और बड़े स्टेशनों पर गाड़ी न रुकवाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) नेपानगर, खिरकिया, तिमरनी और बानापुरा।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) और (घ). इटारसी और बुरहानपुर के बीच 27 डाउन/23 अप बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी हरदा, हरसुद, बीर और खण्डवा स्टेशनों पर ठहरती है। हरदा और खण्डवा की अनुमानित आबादी तथा इन स्टेशनों से होने वाला यातायात भी नेपानगर, खिरकिया, टिमरनी और बानापुरा स्टेशनों से अधिक है। खिरकिया, टिमरनी और बानापुरा स्टेशनों की तुलना में बीर और हरसुद स्टेशनों पर अधिक यातायात होता है लेकिन नेपानगर की तुलना में कुछ कम होता है। नेपानगर स्टेशन पर नं० 27/28 बम्बई-वाराणसी एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के 'अनुरोध पर ठहराव' की व्यवस्था की गयी है। अतः यातायात की दृष्टि से हर्दा, हरसुद, बीर और खण्डवा स्टेशनों पर 27 डाउन/28 अप बम्बई-वाराणसी गाड़ी का ठहराना औचित्य है। नेपानगर स्टेशन पर होने वाले यातायात की मात्रा को ध्यान में रखते हुए

उस स्टेशन पर 27 डाउन/28 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी के 'वर्तमान अनुरोध पर ठहराव' को नियमित ठहराव में बदलने के प्रश्न पर फिर से विचार किया जा रहा है ।

रेलवे के स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे अध्यापकों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर

1164. **श्री चंद्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे के स्कूलों में कार्य कर रहे अध्यापकों के लिए पदोन्नति के अवसर क्या हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : विभिन्न वेतनमानों में अध्यापकों के पदों का सृजन कार्य की महता के अनुसार किया जाता है । उच्चतर ग्रेड के पदों के लिए विशिष्ट योग्यताएं और अनुभव निर्धारित किये गये हैं । रिक्तियों की उपलब्धता के अनुसार अध्यापकों को उच्चतर ग्रेड के पदों पर तरक्की देने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाता है बशर्ते वे अपेक्षित योग्यता पूरी करते हों और पद के लिए उपयुक्त पाये जायें ।

"प्रशिक्षित स्नातक" की परिभाषा

1165. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि रेलवे स्कूलों में नियुक्त अध्यापकों के बारे में "प्रशिक्षित स्नातक" पद में शब्द "प्रशिक्षित" की परिधि में कौन-कौन-सी उपाधियां आती हैं ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : "प्रशिक्षित स्नातक" पद के "प्रशिक्षित" शब्द में बी० टी०/बी० एड० या उसके समतुल्य उपाधियां शामिल हैं जो बी० ए० की मूल उपाधि या उसके समतुल्य उपाधि लेने के बाद प्राप्त की गयी हों ।

Construction of West Coast Railway

1166. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railways have drawn plans to expedite the construction of the West Coast Railway connecting Bombay with Mangalore ;

(b) if so, the precise nature of these plans ;

(c) when do Government propose to start actual work on constructing the Railway line ; and

(d) what is the estimated cost and when will the construction be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). A detailed traffic survey together with a reconnaissance engineering survey for a new line from Apta (near Bombay) to Mangalore are in progress. A realistic cost of the new line and the time it is likely to take for construction will be know only after the surveys are completed and the results thereof become known. A decision regarding the construction of the line will also be taken after that.

Cost of Scooters manufactured by M/s. Bajajs and Automobile Products of India, Bombay

1167. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scooter produced by M/s. Bajajs is lighter in weight and costs less to produce than the scooter produced by the Automobile Products of India, Bomby ;

(b) if so, the comparative technical details of the two scooters ;

(c) the relative prices of the two scooters; and

(d) whether the prices are fully commensurate with the cost of production in both the companies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) It is correct to say

that the scooter produced by M/s. Bajaj Auto is lighter than the one produced by M/s. A.P.I. However, it would not be correct to infer that merely because of the lighter weight, the scooter would cost less as there are various other factors which influence cost of production.

(b) Vespa is manufactured with sheet metal components built into a chassis, whereas the Lambretta chassis consists mainly of seamless tubes bent to shape.

Vespa scooter has a direct drive from the engine to the wheels through gears whereas in Lambretta, the drive is through a drive-chain.

The wheel and tyre size of Vespa is $3 \times 50 \times 8$ whereas in Lambretta, it is $3 \times 50 \times 10$.

In general, Lambretta scooter is slightly bigger in size as compared to Vespa.

(c) the ex-factory selling price of Vespa is Rs. 2,396.31 and that of Lambretta is Rs. 2,369.77.

(d) These two vehicles are of basically different designs and manufactured in two differents plants.

However, the selling prices of the two vehicles have been approved after taking into account the cost of production and allowing a reasonable margin for return on capital invested.

Underground Railway for Bombay

1169. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to start work on an underground railway in Bombay;

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether Government have received the report of the body set up to examine the feasibility of building an underground railway in Bombay ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (d). The preliminary studies made by the Metropolitan Transport Team (M.T.T.) of the Planning Commission had indicated the need for a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Bombay. The Mass Rapid Transit Systems (MRTS) would consist of Metropolitan rail lines, underground and/or on elevated structures. The Metropolitan Transport Team (M.T.T.) had been set up by the Planning Commission in 1965, to study the transport problems of the Metropolitan areas for Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. The M.T.T. entrusted the comprehensive Traffic & Transportation Study for the Bombay Metropolitan area to a "Traffic Cell" in the Town Planning Department of the Maharashtra Government The "Traffic Cell" have completed their studies and their "Report" has been made available to the M.T.T., early in 1970. This "Report" recommends the provision of a Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for Bombay. The M.T.T. are currently studying the data available from the traffic "Report". The recommendations of the M.T.T. as regards the corridors for the MRTS in Bombay are expected to be available before the end of 1970.

2. The Railways have set up a Metropolitan Transport Project (MTP) Organisation in Bombay, for dealing with Metropolitan rail line projects (MRTS) in the City. The preliminary work in connection with the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for an MRTS in Bombay have been completed. Soon after the recommendations of the MTT regarding the corridors for the MRTS in Bombay become available, the field work in connection with the Techno-Economic

Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Bombay would be commenced by the M.T.P. Organisation. This work is expected to be completed in the second half of 1972.

3. The Railways' Metropolitan Transport Project Organisation (MTP) in Bombay had in November, 1969 commenced work on the Engineering Feasibility Studies and Preliminary Engineering Survey for a third Terminal at Ballard Estate together with an approach line to the Third Terminal. These studies and surveys are expected to be completed by the end of November, 1973.

4. The data available from the Techno-Economic Feasibility Studies for the MRTS in Bombay and the Engineering Feasibility Studies and the Preliminary Engineering Survey for the third Terminal and its approach line would be sufficient to enable proposals being formulated for the provision of an MRTS for Bombay. After these proposals are formulated, preparation of project reports, detailed estimates, designs, etc. for the MRTS in Bombay could be taken up.

5. The Railways' M.T.P. Organisation in Bombay had been instructed to study the data available from the traffic surveys conducted by the 'Traffic Cell' of the Maharashtra Government and offer their comments. These comments have been received from the M.T.P. Organisation in the form of a 'Report'. This 'Report' suggests that for meeting the Intra-city traffic demands expected to develop in Bombay, a Metropolitan rail system has to be provided. Such a system would be required even after the carrying capacity over the Suburban Railway System has been increased to the maximum possible extent.

Conversion of Temporary Posts of Typists into Permanent Ones in Western Railway

1171. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of temporary Typists in the various Divisions of Western Railway in existence at present and which are likely to continue in future ;

(b) whether the Temporary posts of Typists in existence for over three years in any Offices/Units/Department of Western Railway and which are also likely to continue for indefinite are counted for the purpose of upgradation of posts in higher grades as per the prescribed percentage *i.e.*, 10 per cent for Rs. 210-380 and 40 per cent for Rs. 130-300 ;

(c) if not, the approximate period after which the temporary posts of Typists which are likely to continue for indefinite period, are required to considered for converting them into permanent posts ;

(d) the reasons for not converting those temporary posts into permanent posts which are already in existence for over three years and are also likely to continue for indefinite period ; and

(e) the action now proposed to be taken by the Department/office concerned to convert such of the temporary posts into permanent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Leave Reserve Typists on Western Railway

1172. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Leave Reserve Typists provided on Western Railway, Division-wise ;

(b) the percentage prescribed for grant of Leave Reserve Typists on the Railways ;

(c) whether the Leave Reserve Typists provided at present in each Unit/Deptt. of the Western Railway, are as per the prescribed percentage for grant of leave Reserve Typists ;

(d) if not, the name of the Office/Deptt./ Unit with the number of Leave Reserve Typists, wherever falling short of the prescribed percentage and the reasons for not providing the Leave Reserve Typists according to the prescribed percentage ; and

(e) the action now proposed to be taken by the Department/Office concerned to make up the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) 16 posts of leave reserve Typists in scale 110-180(A) on the different divisions are as under :

Bombay	3
Baroda	3
Ratlam	2
Kota	1
Ajmer	2
Jaipur	1
Rajkot	2
Bhavanagar ...	2

(b) 12.5.

(c) to (e). There is a shortage of one leave reserve typist on Jaipur and Kota Divisions. Proposals to make good the shortage are under examination.

Typists Employed on Western Railway

1173. SHRI P. N. SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4060 on the 16th December, 1969 regarding Typists employed on Indian Railways and state :

(a) whether the number of posts of Typists in grades Rs. 210-380, Rs. 130-300 and Rs. 110-180 on Western Railway as shown in the aforesaid reply is in accordance with the prescribed percentage *viz.*, 10 per cent, 40 per cent and 50 per cent respectively; and

(b) if not, the action taken by the Departments concerned to make up the shortfall, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). The distribution of posts of Typists in grades Rs. 210-380, Rs. 130-300 and Rs. 110-180 on the Western Railway is in accordance with the prescribed percentages in the case of permanent posts. The number of temporary posts in each unit of promotion is so small that higher grade posts on percentage basis do not accrue.

Decline in Production of X-ray and other Types of Films

1174. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chairman of the Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Company, Ootacamund has stated in his Annual Report that production of X-Ray and other types of films has fallen in the year 1969 ;

(b) if so, the details of production in the year 1969-70 ; and

(c) the reasons for the fall in production ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). The production of X-ray films and other types of films by Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd., during the year 1969-70 was higher as compared to the production achieved during the preceding years. In fact, as stated by the Chairman of the Company in his Annual Report for 1969-70 (the total output for the year 1969-70) was nearly double that of the previous year. The

Chairman has, however, highlighted in his report *inter alia* certain technical problems relating to the use of an indigenous raw material in place of the imported one but for which the production of X-ray film and other types of films during the year 1969-70 would have reached a higher level than what was actually achieved.

The details of production during the year 1969-70 are as follows :

Product	*Quantity*
Cine Film Positive	16,18,126 Sq. m.
Cine Film Sound	29,899 ,,
X-ray Film	3,56,679 ,,
Roll Film	724 ,,
35 mm. Negative Film ...	2,146 ,,
Photographic Paper	1,41,898 ,,
Others	99,804 ,,
Total :	22,49,276 ,,

Construction of Overbridge at Areinashi Road and North Coimbatore Railway Crossings

1175. SHRI K. RAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that sanction has been given to begin construction of overbridges at Areinashi Road Railway Crossing and North Coimbatore Railway crossing in Coimbatore city ;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme ; and

(c) the time limit fixed for the completion of the construction ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). No. However, a proposal to construct a road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at Km. 17/0-1 between Coimbatore Jn. and Coimbatore North, road mile 328/7, at Avinashi Road within Coimbatore Municipal limits is being included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1971-72.

(c) It is too early to indicate at this stage, as the construction of the bridge proper (which is to be done by the Railway) will have to synchronise with the construction of approaches to be done by the State Government.

Recommendation of Indian Team to U.S.S.R. Regarding Training Facilities for the Blind

1176. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian Term recently visited U. S. S. R. and recommended training facilities for the blind ; and

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the team ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy of the recommendations made is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recommendations

In the light of the observations of the Delegation in the Soviet Union, the following recommendations have been made.

1. that every blind person who is able and willing to work should be given employment, where necessary, in factories specially sponsored for their benefit ;

2. that a beginning with the introduction of a social security may be made by granting a small monthly pension of Rs. 20/- to every blind person in the country irrespective of the fact whether he is gainfully employed or not ;

3. that suitable legislation should be introduced earmarking one to two per cent vacancies in the public and private sectors for handicapped persons including the blind ;

4. that the manufacture of electrical switches and other electrical appliances might be undertaken as a part of the project to expand the workshop/factory of the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun. A project to this effect may be formulated and the collaboration of the Soviet Union sought on a Government to Government basis. Similar factories may also be set up in other parts of the country.

   The Soviet Government will be willing to consider collaborating with India in projects of this nature ;

5. that the Government should issue instructions to the effect that switches and all other products manufactured by the blind should be purchased by all Government Departments and public sector undertakings from organisations of the blind ;

6. (a) that the manufacture of caps/stoppers of coca cola and other soft drinks, beer, wine, medicine and the like may be made at the National Centre for the Blind, Dehra Dun ;

   (b) that the possibility of making such other items as tin boxes for boot polish creams ; door hinges and bulb holders etc. may also be explored ;

7. that a larger number of workshops for the blind should be established in the country both by Central and State Governments and in the voluntary sector for which liberal assistance should be provided ;

8. that schools and other training establishments for the blind should undertake suitable vocational programmes in order to equip them with skills needed for factory work ;

9. that schools for the blind should give a greater vocational bias to their education. The student should be prepared for the type of job he is likely to take up on the completion of his educational process. This should be consistent with his aptitude and abilities ;

10. that one or two good sanatoria for the blind should be established in the country by the Central Government ;

11. that if necessary, an expert may be sought from the Soviet Union to assist in developing the school for partially sighted children particularly with regard to the equipment and physical arrangements to be provided in such schools ;

12. that the blind in this country should be provided subsidised housing. They should also be exempted from the payment of income tax and given concessions on such transport facilities as are not already provided ;

13. that a good recreation programme should be organised for the blind on a national basis. A few clubs should be set up and summer camps organised regularly at health resorts. Competitions in games, music, braille and other subjects should be organised ;

14. that the National Centre for the Blind should develop a well-equipped research unit for developing ways in which industrial processes can be simplified and make safety devices designed to meet the requirements of blind industrial workers ;

15. that the visit of the Indian Delegation to U. S. S. R. has proved very useful and exchange of such visits in future years will be of great value and should be encouraged. In 1971-72, a Delegation from U. S. S. R. may be invited to study in depth the services for the blind in India and advise us on the

formulation of projects for the rehabilitation of the blind here ;

Similar exchange programmes may also be arranged with other countries.

The Government of U.S.S.R. will be prepared assisting projects formulated by the Indian Government for the purposes enumerated above. Suitable projects should be drawn up outlining the requirements of experts, machinery and equipment that will be needed for their implementation.

Demand for import of Steel by Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry

1177. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA :
SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the President of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has demanded import of steel on a massive scale to achieve the industrial production and export target set in the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government have already introduced considerable liberalisation in imports by actual users and have also arranged bulk imports for certain categories of users. Further steps in this direction will be taken, if considered necessary.

Transfer of Work Regarding Supervision of 11-Point Programme to Railway Board

1178. SHRI RAMACHANDRA VEERAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the 11-point programme which was initially to be supervised under his personal guidance has been passed on to the Railway Board for its control and operation ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this transfer ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

खुर्जा जंकशन (उत्तर रेलवे) पर रेल दुर्घटना

1179. **श्री शारदा नन्द :**
श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु :
श्री शशि भूषण :

क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अक्तूबर, 1970 में खुर्जा जंक्शन पर हुई रेलवे दुर्घटना में बड़ी संख्या में यात्री मारे गये और घायल हुए ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मरने वालों और घायल होने वालों का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) मृतकों के परिवारों को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ?

रेलवे मंत्री (श्री नन्दा) : (क) और (ख). 26-10-1970 को खुर्जा स्टेशन पर 1 ए० जे० डी० अप अलीगढ़-दिल्ली सवारी गाड़ी और 456 डाउन डीज़ल माल गाड़ी के बीच हुई टक्कर में 9 व्यक्ति मारे गये और 80 घायल हुए थे जिनमें से 6 व्यक्तियों को गहरी चोटें आयी थीं।

(ग) अभी तक भारतीय रेल अधिनियम के अधीन क्षतिपूर्ति का कोई दावा नहीं किया गया। लेकिन 6 मृत व्यक्तियों के मामले में, 3000 रुपये की रकम अनुग्रह के रूप में दी गयी है। गत रेल कर्मचारियों के आश्रितों को कर्मकार प्रतिकर अधिनियम के अधीन देय क्षतिपूर्ति का भुगतान शीघ्र करने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है। जिन रेल कर्मचारियों को गहरी

चोटें लगी हैं उनके मामले में इस अधिनियम के अधीन देय क्षतिपूर्ति उस समय दी जायेगी जब उनकी चोटें ठीक हो जायेंगी और उन्हें दी जाने वाली क्षतिपूर्ति की मात्रा निश्चित कर ली जायेगी।

Setting of Committees in States and Union Territories for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

1180. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether all Chief Ministers were requested to have Legislature Committees for the Welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the Parliamentary Committee at the Centre ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Chief Minisiers thereto ; and

(c) the name of States and Union Territories which have set up such Committees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Government of Mysore has already constituted a Committee for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on the lines of the Parliamentary Committee at the Centre.

Government of Nagaland has stated that over 90% of the population are Tribals and as such there is no need to set up a separate Committee for the purpose when all activities of the State Government are directed towards the Welfare of the people of the State. Manipur, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have agreed to set up such a Committee.

The following States have already constituted sub-Committees to look after the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes :

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Goa Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Pondicherry and Tripura.

Discussion on the Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by State Legislatures

1181. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes are discussed by the State Legislatures ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have been discussed by certain State Legislatures.

(b) A statement giving the available information is attached.

Statement

Various Reports of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes discussed in State Legislatures

S. No.	*Name of State*	*Year of the Report Discussed*
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	1955
2.	Gujarat	1961-62 1962-63 1963-64
3.	Kerala	1965
4.	Tamil Nadu	1960-61

1	2	3
5.	Maharashtra	1955-56 1956-57 1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63
6.	Punjab	1955 1956-57 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63
7.	Rajasthan	1957-58 1958-59 1959-60 1960-61 1961-62 1962-63 1963-64 1964-65

Submission of Report by Backward Class Commission of Andhra Pradesh

1182. SHRI SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Backward Classes Commission set up by the Government of Andhra Pradesh has submitted its report recently ;

(b) if so, its main recommendations ;

(c) the recommendations which have been implemented by the State Government ;

(d) whether the State Government have asked for any financial assistance from the Central Government ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) to (e). Information if being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Additional Train from Delhi to Visakhapatnam and back *via* Vijaywada

1183. SHRI YASHPAL SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from 31 members of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh with regard to the running of an additional train from Delhi to Visakhapatnam and back *via* Vijaywada ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The memorandum urges for introduction of a direct Express train between Visakhapatnam and Delhi and in the meanwhile augmentation of reservation quota at Vijayawada to 75 berths in 3-tier, 75 berths in 2-tier and one full compartment of first class by G. T. Express, Dakshin/Link Express and Janata Express.

(c) With effect from 11-9-70, a biweekly composite 1st-cum-IIIrd class coach has been introduced between Waltair and New Delhi *via* Vijayawada by 45 Up/46 Dn Howrah—Hyderabad Express and 15 Dn/16 Up G.T. Express trains. This facility has been found to cater satisfactorily to the present level of through traffic on this route. Introduction of a full train between Waltair and New Delhi is not operationally feasible at present for want of line capacity on a number of sections enroute and terminal facilities in Delhi area.

For passengers undertaking journey between Vijayawada and New Delhi, the facility of a composite 1st-cum-IIIrd class sectional coach is already available by Link/Dakshin Express. It is not feasible to

attach additional coaches ex. Vijayawada to New Delhi/Delhi for want of room by G. T. Express, Link/Dakshin Express and Madras —Delhi Janata Express.

Introduction of More Electric Trains

1184. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any proposal to run more electric trains in the country ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The total average number of electric trains run daily on all electrified railways number 2873 at present. It is difficult to make an estimate, at this stage, of the number of new electric trains that will have to be introduced to cater for the additional traffic anticipated as this will depend on traffic requirements from time to time on individual sections, availability of additional locos and Electric Multiple Units.

Loss to Railways Due to Flooding of Allahabad Railway Station

1185. SHRI RAJ DEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of loss suffered by Railways as a result of recent flooding of Allahabad Railway Station ;

(b) whether any steps of preventive nature are contemplated ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) There was no flooding of Allahabad Railway Station this year. However, due to unprecedented heavy rains on 15-9-1970 some residential and service buildings were damaged, the repairs to which are estimated to cost Rs. 4.3 lakhs approximately.

(b) and (c). While the damage caused is being repaired, no special preventive measures are contemplated, as the rainfall during September this year was abnormal.

Setting up of Industries in Joint Sector

1186. SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a number of industries in the joint sector ;

(b) if so, the types of industries to be set up in the joint sector ;

(c) what will be the pattern of ownership and management of the proposed joint sector units ; and

(d) the number of such units proposed to be set up during the Fourth Plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d). Government have accepted in principle the concept of a Joint sector, which envisages a geater degree of participation in management, particularly at policy levels by public financial institutions in the case of major products involving substantial assistance from these bodies. These institutions would be able to exercise option for converting loans into equity either wholly or partly within a specified period of time. Detailed norms in this regard are being worked out by the Department of Banking in consultation with the financing institutions.

विदेशी सहयोग से ट्रेक्टरों तथा विद्युत चालित हलों का निर्माण

1187. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती :** क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन भारतीय तथा विदेशी फर्मों के क्या नाम हैं जिन्होंने ट्रेक्टरों तथा विद्युत चालित हलों के निर्माण के लिए करार कर

लिए हैं और अब तक कितने करार किये गये हैं और सहयोग सम्बन्धी करारों के होने के बाद से अब तक कितना समय व्यतीत हो चुका है और उत्पादन शुरू करने के कार्य में क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि चार वर्ष पूर्व किये गये करारों में भी कोई प्रगति नहीं की गई है ; और

(ग) ऐसे सहयोग करारों को करने के लिए अनुमति चाहने वाले नये आवेदकों की संख्या क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : (क) आवश्यक जानकारी नीचे दी जा रही है।

भारतीय फर्म का नाम	विदेशी सहयोग का नाम	करार की तिथि
1.	2	3	4
1. मै० आइकर ट्रेक्टर्स इण्डिया लि० फरीदाबाद	मै० आइकर ट्रेक्टर्स फेब्रिक फोस्टरेन ओब जर्मनी	25-4-1959
2. मै० ट्रेक्टर्स एण्ड फार्म ईक्विपमेंट्स लि० मद्रास ।	मै० मेसी फर्गयुसन आफ यू० के०	6-2-1961
3. मै० इन्टरनेशनल ट्रेक्टर्स कं० आफ इण्डिया लि० बम्बई ।	मै० इन्टरनेशनल हारवेस्टर आफ यू० के०	17-5-1961
4. मै० हिन्दुस्तान ट्रेक्टर्स लि० बड़ौदा ।	मै० मोटोकोव आफ चैकोस्लोवाकिया ।	3-9-1963
5. मै० एस्कोर्ट लि० फरीदाबाद	मै० मोटियोइम्पोर्ट आफ पौलेण्ड ।	7-9-1965
6. मै० इण्डियन एग्रो मशीनूस, बम्बई ।	मै० ट्रैक्टरोनवर्क बर्लिन, जी० डी० आर ।	19-2-1969
7. मै० एस्कोर्ट ट्रैक्टर्स लि० फरीदाबाद ।	मै० फोर्ड मोटर कं० आफ यू० एस० ए०	10-6-1969
8. मै० परफैक्टर ट्रेक्टर्स पी० लि० पटियाला ।	मै० रहिनस्टल हैमोनाग आफ वेस्ट जर्मनी	1-8-1969
9. मै० प्रेम एग्रो इन्जी० कं० लि० नई दिल्ली ।	मै० इण्डस्ट्रियल एक्सपोर्ट आफ रुमानिया ।	27-11-1969
10. मै० किर्लोस्कर ट्रेक्टर्स लि० पूना ।	मै० क्लाबरर हम्बोल्डट डयूट जेड ए० ज० कोल्न, वेस्ट जर्मनी ।	31-3-1970

(2) शक्ति चालित हल

1	2	3	4
1.	मै० कृषि इन्जिनस प्रा० लि० हैदराबाद ।	मै० अकितु इण्डस्ट्री कं० आफ जापान ।	24-1-1964
2.	मै० वी० एस० टी० टिलर ट्रेक्टर्स लि० बंगलौर ।	मै० मितसुबिशी हैवी इण्ड० लि० जापान ।	10-11-1966
3.	मै० जेके सतोह एग्री० मशीन्स लि० कानपुर ।	मै० सतोह एग्री० मशीनरी कं० आफ जापान एण्ड मै० स्टूमीटोमो शोजी केशा लि० जापान ।	12-1-1968
4.	मै० इन्ड-इवविप इन्जी-नियरिंग लि० अहमदाबाद ।	मै० इसेकी एग्री० मशीनरी मैन्यू० कं० आफ जापान ।	30-6-1969

जहां तक कृषि ट्रैक्टरों का सम्बन्ध है क्रमांक 1 से 5 तक की फर्मों में उत्पादन हो रहा है । क्रमांक 7 और 10 की फर्मों में उत्पादन 1971 तक प्रत्याशित है । क्रमांक 6,8 और 9 की फर्मों के प्रकरण में, फरवरी, 1970 के निर्णय से ट्रैक्टर उद्योग को उद्योग (विकास और विनियमन) अधिनियम, 1951 के उपबन्धों के अन्तर्गत लाने से उन्होंने अपने आवेदन औद्योगिक लाइसेंसों की स्वीकृति के लिए दिए हैं । इन आवेदन पत्रों की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

जहां तक शक्ति चालित हलों का सम्बन्ध है क्रमांक 1 की फर्म में उत्पादन हो रहा है । क्रमांक 2 और 3 की फर्में 1971 में उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देगी ऐसी आशा है कि क्रमांक 4 की फर्म ने पुनरीक्षित लाइसेंस नीति के अनुसरण में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस की स्वीकृति के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिया है उनके आवेदन पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

प्रश्न के भाग (क) के उत्तर से यह स्पष्ट है कि मै० वी० एस० टी० टिलर्स ट्रेक्टर लि० बंगलौर ने 4 वर्ष पूर्व सहयोग करार किया था उसमें उत्पादन अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है । इस फर्म ने अब आवश्यक सक्रिय कार्यवाही इतनी की है कि उनकी फैक्टरी की इमारत तैयार हो गई है और पूंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात कर उन्हें अवस्थापित किया जा चुका है । उनके द्वारा की गई सन्तोषप्रद प्रगति को दृष्टि में रखते हुए उनके स्वीकृत प्रावस्था बद्ध उत्पादन कार्यक्रम की प्रथम प्रावस्था के अनुसार हिस्से पुर्जो और कच्चे माल के लिए दिए गए उनके आवेदन पत्र को निपटा दिया गया है और आशा है कि वर्ष के आरम्भ में ही उत्पादन प्रारम्भ हो जाएगा ।

(ग) ट्रेक्टरों के लिए 10

शक्ति चालित हलों के लिए 6

अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में कागज कारखाने में लवणरहित जल की कमी को दूर करने के उपाय

1188. **श्री महाराज सिंह भारती** : क्या **औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्री**

यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने अंडमान तथा निकोबार द्वीप समूह में वन सम्पदा का उपयोग करने की दृष्टि से स्थापित किये जाने वाले कागज के कारखाने के लिए आवश्यक लवण रहित जल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए क्या प्रयत्न किये हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास तथा आन्तरिक व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री मं० रं० कृष्ण) : सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Allocation of Steel to Private Trade

1189. SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have been urged by the trade that 25 per cent of the total production of Steel in the country should go to the private trade as against only 5 per cent at present ;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the imbalance in the distribution of steel is because of huge backlog of indents.

(c) if so, whether Government have agreed to the suggestion made at (a) above and if so, the extent to which the private trade is likely to be benefited as a result thereof ;

(d) if not, reasons therefor and the extent to which Government propose to raise the present allocation of 5 per cent of steel production ; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to remove the imbalance in the distribution of steel ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Representations have been received from the Traders and Stockists that they should be given a larger share in the distribution of Iron and Steel.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). It is Government's policy to ensure that the available steel reaches the actual priority users directly to the maximum extent possible. A Committee is being set up under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Minister to consider allocation of steel to trade and other allied matters.

(e) All supplies of steel are made by the Producers only against allocations by the Steel Priority Committee, so as to ensure a balanced distribution according to the priority of requirements to the maximum extent possible.

Theft of Property from Mughal Sarai Marshalling Yard

1190. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that goods in transit and Railway property worth Rs. 15 lakhs are stolen from the Mughal Sarai Railway marshalling yard every day ;

(b) the total number of wagons handled at Mughal Sarai every day ;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the theft of coal from the yard and loco shed detected between January and July this year amounted to 42,000 Kgs ;

(d) the number of persons detected by the railway police during this period for coal pilferage and also for other thefts of goods and action taken against them ; and

(e) the specific measures adopted by Government to check the theft of goods in transit and railway property and whether it is also proposed to issue identification badges to workers ; if so, the detail thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) No.

(b) Average number of wagons handled at Mughal Sarai during the period from April to September '70 is 5303 daily.

(c) No. The actual figure was 3853 Kgs.

(d) From January to July '70, 52 persons were arrested by the Government Railway Police out of which 7 were for coal thefts and the rest, which included 5 railway employees also, for theft of other goods.

(e) The following specific measures have been taken recently :

(i) One company of Railway Protection Special Force has since been deployed at Mughal Sarai ;

(ii) Four watch towers fitted with moving spot lights have been erected for better lighting and the barbed wire fencing has been improved ;

(iii) A Security Officer has been posted for better supervision. In addition, it is also proposed to issue identity cards to railway employees.

Use of Saloon Cars by Railway Officials

1191. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of saloon cars in the country for use of railway officials ;

(b) the average number of times in a year all the cars are used ;

(c) whether it is not possible for Railway Officials to travel in trains meant for general public and abandon the system of travelling in saloon cars ;

(d) the annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of these saloon cars in the country ;

(e) whether it is proposed to convert these saloon cars into general Railway compartments for use by general public ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof and if so, by when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI NANDA) : (a) The total number of saloons on the Indian Railways at present is 5. These saloons are not used by Railway officers but by high officials like the President of India, Governors of States etc. In addition, however, there are 307 bogie Inspection Carriages utilised by Railway officers for journeys on duty.

(b) No such statistics are maintained.

(c) Yes, but only at the cost of efficiency in work particularly when the journey is for functional purposes such as inspection of stations, track and signalling equipments by running trains, or for investigations/ enquiries, etc. at stations where facilities for boarding and lodging are not available. Inspection Carriages are also used as offices on wheels and interviews are granted to staff and public and several discussions also take place inside them when still on run. This will not be possible in train service coach and will also cause inconvenience to other passengers both by way of reduced train accommodation and disturbance. The use of bogie inspection carriages is, however, restricted to bare minimum.

(d) Maintenance charges in respect of coaches, typewise, is not maintained.

(e) There is no proposal to convert the saloons into general service coaches.

(f) The saloons have to be necessarily maintained for use by V.I.Ps. and Inspection Carriages in the interest of efficiency best utilisation of officers time, as explained in reply to (c) above.

Issue of Licences for Manufacture of Scooters by Rajasthan State Industrial Mineral Development Corporation

1192. SHRI MANIBHAI J. PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have issued a licence

to the Rajasthan State Industrial and Development Corporation for the manufacture of Scooters with indigenous know-how ;

(b) if so, the capacity of the project and the time by which production will start ;

(c) whether any components for the scooter will be imported and if so, the percentage of such components ;

(d) the amount at which the scooter is proposed to be priced ; and

(e) what will be the horse-power of the scooter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). A letter of intent has been issued in favour of the Rajasthan State Industrial and Mineral Corporation, Jaipur for the establishment of a new industrial undertaking at Alwar for the manufacture of scooters of an indigenous design for a capacity of 24,000 scooters per annum.

It is not possible to indicate at this stage the time by which production will start.

(c) In their application for the grant of industrial licence, the Corporation have stated that they will not require any imported components.

(d) The ex-factory selling price of the scooter has been indicated by the Corporation in their industrial licence application as Rs. 2,175/-.

(e) The capacity of the engine to be fitted to the scooter has been indicated by the Corporation as 150 c.c.

Competition among Indian Consultancy Firms

1193. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 723 on the 1st September, 1970 regarding appointment of Foreign Consultants in Public and Private Sector Projects and state :

(a) whether Government are taking any steps to protect the legitimate interests of already existing Indian Consultancy firms against unfair competition from newer firms which have been started by some of the too monopoly houses ;

(b) whether it is a fact that consultancy firms sponsored by Tatas, Birlas, etc. are getting business even from public sector enterprises ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to carry out a detailed screening of Indian consultancy firms functioning under different names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c). Consultancy firms are engaged by public as well as private sector enterprises, taking into account the special needs of particular projects, the availability of expertise within the country, the level of remuneration asked for, etc. While there is, at present, no statute for the regulation of consultancy firms, Government have commenced a procedure of registration which will, among other things, enable each consultancy firm to operate in specified fields. Government have also received recently the Report of the Committee on Technical Consultancy Services set up by the Planning Commission. The recommendations of this report are under examination.

Holding of Annual General Meeting of Board of Directors of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi and resignation of its Chairman

1194. SHRI VIRENDRAKUMAR SHAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi called on the eve of the latest Annual General Meeting,

could not take place because of lack of quorum ;

(b) whether one of the official members of the Board was present in Delhi, but remained absent depriving the Board of its quorum ;

(c) whether the resignation of its Chairman was accepted without nominating anyone in his place, with the result that the outgoing Chairman could not hand over his responsibilities to his successor before relinquishing his charge ; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure smooth functioning of the plant which has already imposed a heavy liability on the country's exchequer ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND HEAVY ENGINEERING (SHRI MOHD. SHAFFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes. Sir, the Member could not be present in the Board meeting as on that day he had to serve on a Selection Board of the National Productivity Council for which a commitment had been made earlier.

(c) It is true that a new Chairman had not been named when the former Chairman handed over charge. It is not necessary that an outgoing Chairman should hand over only to his successor.

(d) A new Chairman has been appointed with effect from 6th November, 1970. The organisation and methods of work at various functional levels are being thoroughly reviewed to secure rapid improvements in overall performance.

Railway Lines in Coorg District

1195. SHRI LOBO PRABHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) what Railway lines were considered and which were surveyed in the Coorg district, in the past ;

(b) the reasons why they were not constructed, considering that industrial development of Coorg is prejudiced by the lack of Railway communications ; and

(c) the reasons why a connection is not given from Hassan or any other nearer point to Mercara and what would be the length of line involved and its approximate cost ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAY (SHRI NANDA) : (a) and (b). Surveys had been carried out in the past for a new line from Mysore to Tellichery through the Coorg region. The line was not taken up for construction as the surveys revealed that it would be unremunerative.

(c) A new line from Hassan to Mercara will be about 105 Kms. long and may cost about Rs. 15 crores. As sufficient traffic is not likely to materialise on such a line, it is not likely to be remunerative. Hence its construction cannot be considered at present.

Utilisation of Installed Capacity for Manufacture of Cigarettes

1196. SHRI SITARAM KESRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take to ansure maximum productivity from the existing cigarette plants so that new machinery is not unnecessarily imported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : The suggestion will be examined in the light of Government's policies.

Demand for Discontinuation of 3rd Shift Operations of Cigarette Companies by Golden Tobacco Company

1197. SHRI SANT BUX SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Golden Tobacco Company have been publicly demanding the discontinuation of 3rd shift operations of Cigarette companies ; and

(b) whether Government are aware that if such a step is taken, it would throw over 10,000 people out of employment and lead to chaos in the market, with serious repercussions on the trade and on those indirectly employed in the business ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b). The matter needs careful examination.

Proposal for setting up of Cigarette Factory in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu by Golden Tobacco Company

1198. SHRI MANOHARAN : Will Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received applications from Golden Tobacco Company for setting up new factories in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that these new applications have been made even though no steps have been taken to implement the licence given to this Company some two years ago to set up a cigarette factory in Gujarat ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a) An application has been received from Golden Tobacco Co. for setting up a cigarette factory in Andhra Pradesh State.

(b) A licence under the IDR Act has been given to Messrs. Golden Tobacco Company for setting up a factory in Gujarat only in February, 1970. Their application for import of machinery against this project is still under consideration of the Government.

Allotment of Funds for Prohibition Programme for Maharashtra

1199. SHRI SHANKARRO MANE : Will the Minister of LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have allotted separate amount for Prohibition programme during the Fourth Five Year Plan for Maharashtra state ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI JAGANATH RAO) : (a) No, Sir. As the subject of Prohibition is in the State list the responsibility for implementing the Prohibition at field level rests with the State Government. It is for the State Government to initiate measures for Prohibition. Only when the new measures on prohibition are introduced on area basis by State Governments, the Central Government provides 50 per cent of compensation for the loss incurred in revenue. No provision has been made for prohibition programme for Maharashtra State in Central budget.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Licences for setting up of New Cigarette Factory

1200. SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of licences issued for new Cigarette factories and the steps Government are taking to ensure that these licences are implemented within a time schedule ;

(b) whether it is a fact that in the absence of such a scheme and with the failure to implement licences, the market will suffer as brands popular with the common man will go into black market ; and

(c) whether Government propose to consider the cancellation of licences if effective steps to implement these are not taken within one year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNAL TRADE (SHRI M. R. KRISHNA) : (a). Two Industrial

licences have been granted this year to Indian Companies for setting up cigarette factories. A period of twelve months has been stipulated for establishing the undertaking.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise for the present.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

SITUATION IN IMPHAL

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA (Gauhati) : I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

> "The serious situation in Imphal following several reported clashes between the police and the students and the decision of the Manipur Government to requisition the services of the Army."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE, DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH (SHRI K. C. PANT) : According to information received from the Government of Manipur, there were several incidents of violence and attacks on shops in the Imphal Bazar on November 1, 1970 after 7 p.m., following the alleged molestation of a woman. The police had to use teargas to disperse crowds of miscreants. By about 9.30 p.m. the situation was brought under control. There was damage to 25 shops which, according to preliminary estimates is estimated at about Rs. 2 lakhs. In connection with specific offences 40 persons were arrested, including the person who was alledged to have molested the woman. As a precautionary measure the District Magistrate promulgated an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting assembly of five or more persons, carrying of fire-arms and sticks etc.

Trouble again took place in the town on November 11 and 12 when some groups of students made determined attempts to violate the prohibitory order. To disperse crowds of miscreants the police had to resort to firing also on two occasions, resulting in injuries to two persons. As a precautionary measure curfew was imposed on the nights of the 12th and the 13th. The Army was alerted to stand by for assistance to the civil authorities.

No violent incidents have been reported after the 13th. In the evening of the 14th the student leaders withdrew their agitation. The prohibitory orders have also been revoked and the educational institutions have re-opened. One hundred and thirty-two persons arrested under the preventive provisions of law have been released. The cases against the persons arrested for specific offences are being investigated according to law.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I have carefully gone through the statement which was just now handed over to me.

The whole incident has a background which has not been given in the statement. On 1st November there was a festival which in Manipur is called Ningol Chakkouba, and the police staff in general took leave to join their families. There was a matinee cinema show. A Manipuri lady who was witnessing the cinema was being teased all the time by a goonda sitting behind her. Just after the matinee show was over the goonda followed her and demanded something of her. In return she slapped him and beat him with her shoe. People collected around and that man ran away and took shelter in a shop belonging a non-Manipuri. More people collected and set fire to the house and looted all the properties ; it is worth nearly Rs. 25 lakhs ; not Rs. 2 lakhs. Just at that time, the Lt. Governor Mr. Kohli was enjoying a variety show given to celebrate the Manipuri Rifles raising day and whatever police was on duty was posted there for his security and was in that area. Till 9.30 when the bazar was being burnt and looting was going on, no fire brigade or police came there ; only two policemen were found there. According to the memorandum submitted to the Lt. Governor ;

[Shri Dhireswar Kalita]

> "...there was no protection and no response from the authorities to save the lives and properties in good time and all such precautions and measures were available after hours, when the miscreants had achieved their ambition and seemingly pre-planned schemes. For instance in the Thangal Bazar itself no police turned up till 10.30 p.m. when the miscreants had looted comfortably Mahabir Stores, Rajshree Stores, Kailash Hotel, M/s. Satpal Kochar, Kundanlal Kochar, R. K. Kochar....."

We condemn it ; our party in Manipur had condemned it. My first question is this. Why could not the police give any protection to the life and property of people ? The incident began at 6.30 p.m. and it was going on for four hours. The next day according to the bureaucratic practice, they imposed section 144. On the 2nd, third or even the six day no miscreants were arrested ; they began arresting people on the seventh day. They went to the Dhanamanjari College campus and arrested the students ; thus they provoked the whole situation. 132 students were arrested, but not the miscreants who were in the bazar. All parties wanted that 144 should be withdrawn and the arrested students should be released ; they demonstrated peacefully. Things went on till the 11th or 12th day. It is the behaviour of a bureaucratic Government ; it is under President's rule. No popular Government is there ; there is the police raj. They used lathis and they fired on the students ; some of them are still in the hospital. If this kind of behaviour is adopted, this situation spreads. There is a separatist movement in Manipur ; they want to go away from Manipur.

The second point is that the popular Government in Manipur should be installed immediately. However I congratulate the Prime Minister and the Government of India who announced last session that Manipur would be upgraded to statehood. Till now the Government had not come with a Bill. For restoring normalcy, for economic development and also bring confidence to the people, when is the Government going to bring that Bill to upgrade Manipur to statehood ?

Thirdly,.....

MR. SPEAKER : I have brought to the notice of the House a number of times that after the Call Attention motion, all that one can do is to ask a question or seek a clarification. But you are making a regular, long speech.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : I concede. Let me finish. My third question is this. (*Interruption*). I demand a judicial enquiry to be instituted by the Government of India to go into the whole affair.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member, Mr. Kalita, has made not one speech but two speeches.

MR. SPEAKER : Take it as one speech !

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not know if I should go into all of this, but I think I will mention just a few points regarding the timing which he has given. He said that at 6.30 p.m. this incident took place. According to my information, it was at about 7 p.m. (*Interruption*) I can only give you the information I have. Then, he said that the police reached there at 9.30 p.m. According to the information I have, the police party which had reached the spot at about 7.20 p.m. was also brickbated. At about 7.30 p.m., the District Magistrate with senior police officers arrived on the spot and dispersed the crowd. Thereafter, at 8 p.m. the cinema show was over, and once again, the crowds swelled and there was a large number there. And then again, the shops were attacked and there was arson and looting and so on. This is roughly the time sequence. By about 9.30 p.m. the bazar was cleared of all the miscreants and the situation was brought under control. But allegations were made, as my hon. friend has made them here, that the police picket posted in the bazar area had failed to act on the first sign of trouble. On a summary enquiry, one sub-inspector and two assistant sub-inspectors were suspended, and the DIG was asked to make a detailed enquiry, and the security arrangements in the bazar was strengthened. This is so far as the police part of it is concerned.

Now the second point that the hon. Member made was with regard to the students being arrested and being provoked. As I mentioned in my statement, I am very

glad to say that on the 14th evening, the student leaders held discussions with the authorities in Manipur and after discussion with the authorities, the District Magistrate revoked the prohibitory order, permitted the reopening of the educational institutions and agreed to the release of the students arrested under the preventive provisions. The student leaders withdrew their agitation. So, normalcy prevails there, and the students and the authorities have come to an agreement over this matter, I am very glad to say. In view of all this, there is no need for a judicial enquiry.

SHRI DHIRESWAR KALITA : What about the upgrading of Manipur to Statehood ?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. Shri Madhu Limaye.

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, ता० 2 को मैं स्वयं इम्फाल में था, जहां ये घटनायें हुई। मैंने स्वयं आते ही इनको देखा और गृह मंत्री जी को.....

एक माननीय सदस्य : वहां आप की सभा भी होने वाली थी।

श्री मधु लिमये : हां, मेरी सभा होने वाली थी, लेकिन नहीं हो पाई, क्योंकि दफा 144 लगा दी गई थी और मैं उस परिस्थिति को विस्फोटक नहीं बनाना चाहता था ...(**व्यवधान**) ..

अध्यक्ष महोदय, असल में केवल इम्फाल में ही नहीं, हिन्दुस्तान के कई हिस्सों में इस वक्त बहुत स्फोटक परिस्थिति है और उसका सब से बड़ा कारण हैं कि भारत में आर्थिक विकास की गति कुंठित हो गई है। मणिपुर में तकरीबन 1 लाख नौजवान बेकार हैं, कोई विकास का काम नहीं हुआ है। नतीजा यह होता है कि इन नौजवानों के मन में जो असन्तोष है, उसको गुण्डे या समाजद्रोही तत्त्व हमेशा गैरमुल्की लोगों की तरफ, यानी बाहर से जो लोग आते हैं उनकी तरफ, मोड़ देते हैं और वहां भी यही हुआ।

मणिपुर एक बहुत छोटा सा इलाका है, लेकिन कुछ जगहें ऐसी हैं जहां डाक 15 दिन के बाद पहुंचती है। दिल्ली से सम्पर्क करना ज्यादा आसान है। इन सारी स्थितियों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि दिल्ली से आप जिन अफसरों को वहां भेजते हैं, लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर या दूसरे अफसर, ये लोग जैसे रोमन साम्राज्य में प्रो-कान्सिल होते थे या अंग्रेजी साम्राज्य में प्रो-कान्सिल होते थे उसी तरह का स्थानीय जनता के साथ व्यवहार करते हैं। कालिता जी ने यह बिलकुल ठीक कहा है कि जब लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर को टेलीफोन किया गया तो लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर साहब की पार्टी चल रही थी, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए सारी पुलिस और सी० आर० पी० तैनात थी। अगर समय से ही इस मामले को ले लिया जाता, तो यह मामला आगे नहीं बढ़ता। मैं तो इसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचा हूं कि न्यायिक जांच की कोई जरूरत नहीं है, सरकार दोषी है, 100 प्रतिशत दोषी है, मणिपुर की सभी जनता इस बात को जानती है। इसलिए सरकार को ज्यादा देरी नहीं करनी चाहिए, मणिपुर को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा शीघ्र देना चाहिए, वहां पर जनप्रिय सरकार स्थापित करने के लिए नई विधान सभा का चुनाव शीघ्र कराना चाहिए। अब केवल आश्वासन से काम नहीं चलेगा, इस बारे में आज कुछ घोषणा होनी चाहिए। इस सदन के तमाम सदस्यों की यही राय है, इसमें किसी दल का सवाल नहीं है, चाहे आप की पार्टी के लोग हों या विरोधी दल के लोग हों, इसके बारे में सबकी मुत्तफिक राय है कि वहां पर शीघ्र जनप्रिय सरकार कायम होनी चाहिए और उसको पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए, नई विधान सभा का चुनाव होना चाहिए।

क्या आप मेहरबानी करके कोई आश्वासन देंगे कि इसी सत्र के अन्दर आप इस तरह का

[श्री मधु लिमये]

विधेयक लायेंगे ताकि वहां पर जो स्फोटक परिस्थिति बनती चली जा रही है, वह रुक सके । आप कह रहे हैं कि सब शान्त हो गया है, मैं आपको चेतावनी देना चाहता हूं कि शान्त नहीं है, एक लाख नौजवान बेकार हैं, स्थिति बहुत स्फोटक है, बाद में आप इसको काबू में नहीं ला पायेंगे। हथियारों का प्रयोग करने की बात अब मणिपुर के लोग करने लगे हैं, कई नौजवान पूर्वी पाकिस्तान और चीन जा रहे हैं—इन सब बातों की तरफ आप को ध्यान देना चाहिए । मैं स्पीकर साहब की मारफत आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूं कि जल्दी कोई घोषणा कीजिए ।

श्री शशि भूषण (खारगोन) : चुनाव से सब कुछ ठीक हो जाएगा ।

श्री मधु लिमये : जनप्रिय सरकार वहां नहीं चाहते, तो यहां भी खत्म कीजिये । इस पार्लियामेंट की जरूरत क्या है, इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार की जरूरत क्या है...

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : वहां पर विरोधी दल का बहुमत था...

श्री मधु लिमये : यहां पर इन्दिरा गांधी सरकार की क्या जरूरत है, सब कुछ राष्ट्रपति और फौज के हाथ में छोड़ दें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए मुश्किल मत पैदा कीजिए, कोई कहीं से भी बोल उठता है, इसका बाहर अच्छा प्रभाव नहीं पड़ता है ।

श्री मधु लिमये : अगर वह टोकेंगे तो जवाब जरूर दूंगा ।

श्री कृ० चं० पंत : माननीय सदस्य ने दो बातें कही हैं पहली बात तो उन्होंने आज की हिंसा और आजकल के वातावरण के बारे में कही है, उसके क्या कारण हैं, इस पर रोशनी डाली है । यह बात सही है कि आर्थिक विकास की गति तेज हो और रोजगार के मौके ज्यादा बढ़ें । रोजगार के प्रश्न को हमें हल करना है, इसमें सबको मिलकर यह स्थिति पैदा करनी है कि यह समस्या हल हो सके ।

दूसरा प्रश्न उन्होंने पूर्ण राज्य के बारे में उठाया है, वहां पर जनप्रिय सरकार हो । यद्यपि यह बात इससे सम्बन्धित नहीं है, लेकिन यह घोषणा तो यहां पिछले सत्र में की जा चुकी है कि मणिपुर में पूर्ण राज्य बनेगा और उसके लिए यहां बिल रखा जायगा···।

श्री मधु लिमये : कब रखा जायगा, क्या इसी सत्र में विधेयक लायेंगे ?

श्री रवि राय : उसका कब इम्पलीमेंट करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : रवि राय जी, आप तो लीडर आफ दी पार्टी हैं आप क्यों बीच में बोल रहे हैं ?

श्री रवि राय : वह अवधि नहीं बता रहे हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अपना स्वभाव शान्त रखिये । यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि एक बोलता हो तो बीच में दूसरा लग जाए और फिर तीसरा लग जाय । इससे अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है । मैं आप को यकीन दिलाता हूं कि इससे अच्छा असर नहीं पड़ता है । यह क्या आदत है, जिनका प्रश्न है, उन को पूछने दीजिए ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न पूर्वोत्तर भारत के पुनर्गठन का एक जटिल प्रश्न है जिसके कई पहलू हैं । इसमें देश की सुरक्षा का पहलू है और वहां के विकास के प्रति एक समन्वित दृष्टिकोण का प्रश्न है । इसलिए इन प्रश्नों पर विचार करके ही कोई विधेयक बनाया जा सकता है । मैं समझता हूं इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य भी उस सारे क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा और विकास के प्रश्नों को भली भांति समझते हैं और वे नहीं चाहेंगे कि जल्दी में कोई विधेयक लाया जाये बल्कि इन सभी

पहलुओं पर गम्भीरता से विचार करके ही विधेयक लाया जाये—ऐसी ही यहां पर राय होगी ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह (बक्सर) : हम लोग आपकी राय के खिलाफ हैं ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : आदतन ।

डा० राम सुभग सिंह : क्योंकि आपकी राय बिल्कुल गलत है ।

SHRI M. MEGHACHANDRA (Inner Manipur) : I want a categorical reply to my question because the reply so far given by the hon. Minister is rather rosy and, therefore, does not reflect the real situation and the popular feelings and what was done by the Government of Manipur. On the Ist of November, on the festival day, we never expected such an incident would occur. We also did not want the subsequent incidents that followed. But there was inactivity on the part of those who maintain law and order. As an instance there were at least 100 to 200 CRP men and Manipur Rifle members inside the bazaar and nearby when the incidents took place. There were 8 CRP men on the verandah of a shop. When some boys did some mischief these 8 CRP men did not do anything. It seems they were waiting for orders from higher-ups. These 200 CRP men and men belonging to the Manipur Rifles remained inactive. Now the Minister only says that some three policemen are suspended and some action is being taken in this connection.

Then, from the second November onwards no untoward incident of a communal or any other nature had taken place. Yet section 144 was clamped down and extended as a precautionary measure, the Minister says. Although the situation had become more or less normal, the tension was kept by imposing section 144. Then, on the 7th there was a pre-dawn swoop on some people, arresting some youth leaders including the Communist youth leader. It was quite unexpected. This led the students all the more firm in their stand that those who were arrested should be released.

My whole point is that the Government of Manipur, which was inactive at the initial stage, wanted to make it up at a later stage. When the students wanted to demand the release of the students or youth leaders, the Government of Manipur took an attitude of confronting the students inside the college premises. They lathi charged the students, used tear gas and nearly 45 to 50 rounds were fired. This went on and then the curfew and the Army came into the picture. When the curfew was imposed by the Government of Manipur, I was reminded of the curfew imposed at Mao areas some time back for nearly 22 hours--only one hour in the morning and one hour in the evening were given--and I heard the news that curfew had been imposed in Imphal. But then on the 14th I got the information that the curfew had been lifted. In this connection there is something more that the Government has to see and look into.

The fact is no untoward incident of a communal nature happened after the 2nd November. There was no necessity for the Government of Manipur rely on section 144 for a longer period and to make arrests on preventive grounds on the 7th. If that had not been done, I am very sure that the demonstration of the students on the 12th would not have happened.

In this context and in the context of the seething discontent of the people, students in particular, and of the performance of the Government of Manipur, I want to know whether the Government should appoint some high-powered committee to go into this, including the feeling of discontent felt by the students and the youth. Also, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government of Manipur have released those youth and student leaders who had been arrested on the 7th November and will ask the Government for early grant of statehood and introduction of the Bill so that popular Government is installed in Manipur as early as possible.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member has said that no one wants such incidents. Naturally, no one wants such incidents. In this particular case, it was a stray incident involving an individual, but because it was molestation of a woman, it blew up into something bigger. Such things do happen sometimes, unfortunate as they are, and law and order situations are created which have to be dealt with.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

So far as the police and the CRP deployments etc., or that some of the policemen were in the bazaar are concerned, as I said, the authorities had been asked to make an inquiry and if my hon. friend has any information, I am sure, he would pass it on to them and they will look into this.

As to why section 144 was kept on, that is, of course, entirely a matter of judgement for the local authorities who are on the spot and who have to deal with the situation. My hon. friend objects to section 144 having been kept on. He says that after the 2nd November there was no untoward incident and so this was not necessary. As a matter of fact, on the 11th November the incidents started again and, as I mentioned earlier, the police had even to resort to firing. Therefore, looking back now on all that has happened, I think, the judgement that was exercised by the local officials there was properly exercised and it was a well-judged decision to continue section 144. This is proved by the fact that there was a second set of incidents on the 11th ownwards.

Regarding the students, as I said earlier, the students and the administration had come to an understanding and, I am sure, none of us will want to say anything in this House which will in any way come between the students and the administration there or which will continue this kind of a misunderstanding between them, if any. So, I do not think we should repeat that point because an understanding has already been reached and we hope that this normalcy which has been restored will continue.

The army, I might repeat, was not called in ; it was only kept on the ready in case it was needed.

Finally, he asked me as to how many persons had been released and whether the students had been released. I might mention that the students clarified that they had not demanded unconditional release of all the arrested persons irrespective of the charges against them. Out of the 196 persons arrested since the 1st November, 132 have been released in accordance with the assurance given to the students. 58 of the remaining persons are on specific offences and the remaining 6 have been arrested under preventive provisions.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Nambiar—absent ; Shri Ganesh Ghosh—absent.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NATIONALISED BANKS (MANAGEMENT AND MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) SCHEME, 1970

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI Y. B. CHAWAN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See.* No. LT-4284/70]

श्री मधु लिमये (मुंगेर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 19 महीने के बाद इन की योजना आई है चर्चा का मौका कब देंगे ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मैंने आपके सामने रक्खा है जब भी करना चाहें तब कर लें।

श्री मधु लिमये : इसमें ज्यादा समय चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट बिजनैस में लाइये।

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL SERVICES MAINTENANCE ACT, 1965

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS, AND MINES AND METALS (DR. TRIGUNA SEN) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G. S. R. 1897 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1970 declaring service connected with the supply of electrical energy to the public in the State of Tamil Nadu or with the generation, storage or transmission of electrical energy for the purpose of such supply, to be essential service for the purpose of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 under sub-section (2) of section 2 of the said, Act. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-4285/70]

12.31 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further clause-by-clause consideration of the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill.

We will take up clause 17.

Clause 17.—(*Amendment of Section 80A of Income Tax Act, 1961*)

SHRI N. K. SOMANI (Nagaur) : I beg to move :

Page 15, line 41,—

for "section 80QQ or" *substitute*—

"section 80-00 or section 80QQ or" (109)

I would like to submit that my amendment No. 109 is consequential to the next amendment at Serial No. 110. So, I would not like to press it at this stage because if Amendment No. 110 is accepted, it will automatically be incorporated. I would, therefore, not like to comment on it at this stage any further.

MR. SPEAKER : So, you are not pressing it.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : It is consequential to the next one.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : If the House is pleased to pass the other one, this will automatically be incorporated.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : This is because of the structure of the Bill. It has to be done in this fashion.

MR. SPEAKER : Amendment No. 110 is clause 20A (New). We can take up Clause 17 and Clause 20A (New) together. This is rather an exceptional procedure. But I allow it.

SHRI N.K. SOMANI : I move Amendment No. 110 also.

I beg to move :

Page 16—

after line 31, *insert*—

"20A. After section 80-o of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be inser ed with effect from the 1st day of April, 1970, namely :—

20A (New)

"80-oo. Deduction in respect of Professional Fees Received from Non-Resident Persons—Where the gross total income of an assessee resident in India includes any income by way of fees, charges or any similar payment received by him from any person not resident in India in consideration of professional services rendered or agreed to be rendered to such person by the assessee and such income is received in, or brought into, India by him or on his behalf in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (7 of 1947), and any rules made thereunder, there shall be allowed a deduction of the whole of such income in computing the total income of the assessee." (110)

MR. SPEAKER : I will put clause 17 and 20A together, but before that I will put Mr. Jha's amendment.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : I suggest that this clause 17 and new clause 20A that has been proposed by the hon. Member may be discussed now and after the discussion is over, we can take up clause 19 on which Mr. Jha has an amendment.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Amendment 110 purporting to introduce a new clause 20A, I think, is eminently sensible and should be done. A lot of concern has been expressed and quite rightly so by on the degree of unemployment as far as our own technicians and other professional people are concerned and these questions come up before the House repeatedly. When we are discussing the import of foreign technicians into our country *vis-a-vis* duration of their stay and *vis-a-vis* the income tax ceiling that has to be allowed by the Government, here is one area of darkness, I think, which has not been brought out or recognised by the Government so far that there are a very

[Shri N. K. Somani]

few people, competent, experienced, and able to give technical know-how, to be able to give suggestions and to be able to act as consultants to people overseas which brings an inflow of foreign exchange which is regularly brought in through the channels of the Reserve Bank. This is a kind of field we would at least and I hope the Government would also like to encourage. Therefore, this export of services is very vitally necessary for the development of our own services as well as foreign exchange earnings and my amendment clearly and simply says this that the quantum of foreign exchange earned by these people by the export of their services by virtue of their clients being located overseas should be exempted from income-tax when the computation of income takes place for the purposes of assessment. This particular portion should be exemped. As I said, this has been an area which has been neglected so far. This is also an area which we would like to reinforce and we would like this to go ahead. Therefore, my proposal that any foreign exchange thus earned by such people—professionals or managers or these kinds of technicians—who bring in by virtue of their competence and experience foreign exchange into the country, should be allowed to these people. This is, I think, eminently sensible and I would request that the Government ought to accept this particular proposal.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : As far as this particular amendment is concerned, it was pointed out in the Select Committee and I have to point out here also that this amendment is completely outside the scope of this Bill. It is neither consequential to it nor incidental to it. Therefore, it cannot be really brought in. I do not wish to go into the merits of the amendment that has been proposed by the hon. Member and I do not wish to express any view either this way or that way but I would request him that since this is neither incidental or consequential to this Bill and outside its scope, he may kindly withdraw his amendment.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : This amendment was brought in yesterday also and the Government was pleased to promise to this House on a number of occasions that they would sympathetically consider it.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Unfortunately, you have moved this amendment.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : I have been allowed to move by the President of India. To that extent it is not ruled out of scope.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not ruled out of order. But as far as the scope of the present amending Bill is concerned, it is neither consequential to it nor incidental to it. This is the information which has been given by the Law Ministry which has drafted the Bill. But I can assure the hon. Member that we shall have this matter examined and will see how we can utilise the suggestion that the hon. Member has given.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : In view of this assurance, I do not press my amendments. I seek the leave of the House to withdraw my amendments.

Amendments Nos. 109 and 110 were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18 was added the Bill.

Clause 19.—(*Amendment of Section 80G of Income-Tax Act, 1961*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA (Madhubani) : I am moving amendments Nos. 14 and 15. I beg to move :

Page 16, line 6,—

for "two" *substitute* "one" (14).

Page 16, line 11,—

for "five" *substitute* "one" (15).

The amended version will read :

"Provided that where such aggregate includes any donations referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) and such aggregate exceeds the limit of one hundred thousand rupees specified in this sub-section then such limit shall be raised to cover that portion of the donations aforesaid which is equal to the difference between such aggregate and the said limit, so, however, that the limit so raised shall not exceed ten per cent of the assessee's gross total income as reduced as aforesaid or one hundred thousand rupees whichever is less."

मेरा कहना यह है कि 200 हजार और 500 हजार की जगह पर 100 हजार कर दिया जाये । इससे कुछ जरूरतमन्द आदमियों को सुविधा पाने का मौका मिल जाता है और उनको छूट मिल जाती है । यह मेरा एक छोटा सा संशोधन है, इसको सरकार को मान लेना चाहिए ।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Sir, as far as this amendment is concerned, we have brought forward this Section 19 in the Bill which is under consideration to only clarify the existing provision in our Income-Tax Act to make the meaning amply clear. We are not bringing in any new feature ; we are not bringing in any new innovation at all. Mr. Jha wants that that limit which is provided for charitable purposes should be reduced. Now, we have already put in lot of restrictions on these matters and this limit which has been prescribed seems to be quite justified.

If Mr. Jha wants further reduction, it will become so low that it will amount to no concession at all. 5 lakhs is provided for as ceiling in special cases, for temples and other places of worship. This seems to be reasonable because such places are not only of sentimental importance but some of the places are of national importance and of archaeological importance. This limit of 5 lakhs should be kept and I hope he will not press for his amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : I will put amendments Nos. 14 and 15 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 14 and 15 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is ;

"That Clause 19 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 19 was added to the Bill.

Clause 20 was added to the Bill

MR. SPEAKER : New Clause 20-A has already been disposed of.

Clause 21.—(*Insertion of New Section 80 QQ in Income-Tax Act, 1961*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 16, line 42,—

for "twenty" *substitute* "ten" (16).

The present clause says :

"Where in the case of an assessee the gross total income of the previous year relevant to the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1971, or to any one of the four assessment years next following that assessment year, includes any profits and gains derived from a business carried on in India of printing and publication of books or publication of books, there shall, in accordance with and subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed, in computing the total income of the assessee, a deduction from such profits and gains of an amount equal to twenty per cent thereof."

I want to reduce 'twenty' per cent to 'ten' per cent.

[श्री शिव चन्द्र झा]

इस सेक्शन से पब्लिशर्स और बुक प्रिंटर्स को छूट दी जा रही है। आपने अखबारों में देखा होगा कि किताबों की दुनिया एक अलग दुनिया होती है। आज वह ड़ाई होती जा रही है। इसका विकास हो यह बात अच्छी है, लेकिन इसमें जो .0 परसेंट की छूट उनको दी जा रही है वह मेरे विचार में बहुत ज्यादा है। किताब लिखने का कुछ काम मैं भी करता हूं और रायल्टी वगैरह का थोड़ा बहुत अन्दाज मुझे भी है। जो किताबें छापता है और रखता है उसको कितना मिलता है यह मुझको मालूम है, जब कि जो लेखक होता है उसको उचित पैसा नहीं मिलता। जब भी वह प्रकाशक के पास जाता है, तब उसको पैसा मिले इसकी व्यवस्था प्रकाशक नहीं करता। हिन्दुस्तान में जो पब्लिशर्स हैं वह लेखकों का शोषण करते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि लेखकों को छूट ज्यादा मिलनी चाहिए। अगर पब्लिकेशन के काम को नेशनलाइज कर दिया जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा, लेकिन ऐसा रास्ता आप अख्त्यार नहीं करेंगे। इसलिए मेरा संशोधन यह है कि जिस तरह से आप लेखक को 10 परसेंट रायल्टी की छूट देते हैं, उसी तरह से पब्लिशर को भी 10 परसेंट दें।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : इस संशोधन के पीछे जो उद्देश्य है इससे हमें कोई कठिनाई नहीं है। सवाल यह है कि जो पुस्तकों के प्रकाशक हैं हम उनको प्रोत्साहन देना चाहते है। जिस तरह से इण्डस्ट्री को टैक्स हालिडे या टैक्स कंसेशन देते हैं उस तरह से पुस्तकों के प्रकाशकों को नहीं दे सकते। इसलिए ऐड हाक 20 परसेंट डिडक्शन हम अलाऊ करना चाहते हैं जिससे पुस्तकों के प्रकाशकों को प्रोत्साहन मिले और जो पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन का व्यापार करना चाहते हैं उनको प्रोत्साहन मिले। लेखकों को यदि कुछ पैसा मिलता है तो उनकी जो व्यक्तिगत आय होती है उसके ऊपर हिसाब किताब लगाया जाता है और डिडक्शन दे दिया जाता है जो ऐडमिसिबल होता है। प्रकाशकों को जो सुविधा दी जाती है उसको कम कर दिया जाये, तो पुस्तकों के प्रकाशकों को जो सुविधा हम देना चाहते हैं उसमें कठिनाई होगी।

इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह लेखकों और प्रकाशकों दोनों को मिला कर न सोचे क्योंकि इससे हमारे यहां पुस्तकों के प्रकाशकों से ज्ञान वृद्धि में सहायता मिलती है। अत: 20 परसेंट तक की छूट देने का जो प्रावधान किया गया है इस विधेयक में उसको जैसे का तैसा रहने दिया जाये।

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 16 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 16 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 21 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 21 was added to the Bill.

Clause 22.—*(Substitution of New Section for Section 80U of Income-Tax Act, 1961).*

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 17, line 16,—

for "four" *substitute* "five" (17).

यह बहुत अहम क्लाज है। इसमें ब्लाइंड लोगों को, फिजिकली हैंडीकैप्ड लोगों को, परमानेंटली क्रिपल्ड लोगों को इनकमटैक्स में छूट देने की बात है।

"In computing the total income of an individual, being a resident, who, as at the end of the previous year,—(i) is totally blind, or (ii) is subject to or suffers from a permanent physical dis-

ability (other than blindness) which has the effect of reducing substantially his capacity to engage in a gainful employment or occupation, there shall be allowed a deduction of a sum of four thousand rupees."

रुपये की कीमत निरंतर घटती जा रही है । 1947 में जो कीमत रुपये की थी वह आज 1970 में घट कर चौदह पैसे रह गई है । 1960 में एक रुपये की कीमत 1 रुपया थी और आज 1970 में वह घट कर 42 पैसे रह गई है । आपने इसमें ब्लाइंड, फिजीकली हैंडी कैप्ड तथा परमानेंटली क्रिपल्ड को चार हजार की छूट देने की बात कही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको आप पांच हजार कर दें । इससे आपको कोई बड़ा लास नहीं होता और आप दया भी उनके प्रति दिखलाएंगे और उनका भला भी करेंगे ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इन्होंने आपकी कोई बात माननी ही नहीं है ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जो संशोधन है इसके बारे में सिलैक्ट कमेटी में काफी बहस हुई थी । पहले हमने दो हजार रखा था । प्रवर समिति ने इसको बढ़ा कर चार हजार कर दिया । अब झा जी इसको पांच हजार करना चाहते हैं । मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है इस संशोधन को मंजूर करने में । मैं समझता हूं कि पांच हजार हो जाए तो ठीक है और इस संशोधन को मैं मंजूर करता हूं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : झा साहब, आपको बधाई । कोई बात तो मानी आपकी इन्होंने ।

The question is :

'Page 17, line 16,—

for "four" *substitute* "five". (17)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is ;

"Clause 22 as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 23 and 24 were added to the Bill.

Clause 25.—(*Substitution of New Section for Section 119 of Income-Tax Act, 1961*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 18, line 37,—

after "published" *insert* "and circulated". (18)

मेरे इस संशोधन को मानने में इनको कोई एतराज नहीं होना चाहिए । बोर्ड जो इंस्ट्रक्शंज देगा यह कहा गया है कि उनको पब्लिश किया जाएगा ।

".....and any such order may, if the Board is of opinion that it is in the public interest so to do, be published in the prescribed manner for general information".

मेरा संशोधन यह है कि पब्लिश्ड के बाद सर्क्युलेटिड शब्द जोड़ दिया जाए, एण्ड सर्क्युलेटिड । आप छाप कर पब्लिकेशन डिविजन में या रिकार्ड में रख देंगे तो उससे किसी को कोई फायदा नहीं होगा । सभी लोगों को उसके बारे में मालूम होना चाहिए । इसलिए मैंने कहा है कि पब्लिश्ड एण्ड सर्क्युलेटिड । इसको मानने में आपको कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : I beg to move :

Page 18,—

for lines 35 to 38, *substitute*—

"initiation of proceedings for the imposition of penalties all such orders shall be published in the prescribed manner for general information, but the publica-

[Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta]

tion may be withheld if the Board is of the opinion that it is not in the public interest to publish it, in which case, the Board shall record reasons in writing for the same before the enforcement of that order." (52)

Page 19, line 2,—

after "instructions" *insert*—

"which are not contrary to the Act." (53)

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA (Bauka) : I beg to move :

Page 18, line 36,—

for "may" *substitute* "shall" (93)

Page 18, lines 36 and 37,—

omit "if the Board is of opinion that it is necessary in the public interest so to do," (94)

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : मेरे दो संशोधन हैं। यह क्लाज़ बहुत आवश्यक और गम्भीर है। इसमें आई० टी० ओ० को बहुत ज्यादा अधिकार दिए गए हैं। इसमें सैक्शंज 143, 144, 147, 148, 154, 155, 210, 271 और 273 का जिक्र है । ये जो सकशंज हैं ये ज्यादा तर एसेसीस के खिलाफ जाते हैं। इनमें पैनेलटी और रिओपनिंग की बात है। मोटे तौर से इनकम टैक्स एक्ट में जो बड़ी-बड़ी और आवश्यक क्लाजिज हैं उनको लेकर बोर्ड ने अधिकार मांगा है कि वह इनके बारे में कुछ न कुछ, कम या ज्यादा रिलैक्स कर सकता है, नरम कर सकता है, ढीला कर सकता है और एसेसीस को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए ही ऐसा किया जाएगा । कुछ क्लाजिज के बारे में वह ऐसा करेगा और ऐसा वह काफी सोच विचार के बाद ही करेगा। ये अधिकार बहुत अधिक हैं। हमें डर है कि कहीं इस अधिकार का दुरुपयोग न हो। एक उदाहरण भी पीछे आया था जब एक मंत्री को पैनेलटी लगाने की बात आई थी जिसने दस साल तक इनकम टैक्स नहीं दिया और कमिश्नर ने उनकी पैनेलटी को वेव कर दिया और इसका उनको अधिकार था । उसी तरह के डिपार्टमेंट में सैकड़ों नहीं हजारों केसिस हैं जहां पर एसेसीस पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, पैनेलटी लगाई गई है। इस तरह का फेवरिटिज्म, डिसक्रिमिनेशन डिपार्टमेंट न करे, इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। हमने सिलैक्ट कमेटी में कहा था कि जो आर्डर या इंस्ट्रशंज हों वे लोगों के लाभ के लिए हों और उनके बारे में सबको मालूम होना चाहिए। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि इफ दी बोर्ड इज़ आफ दी ओपिनियन कि यह पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट के लिए है तब तो वह सर्क्युलेट करेगा, पब्लिश करेगा नहीं तो नहीं करेगा । मेरा कहना यह है और मेरा संशोधन यह है कि बोर्ड को अंधेपन से काम करने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए । अगर बोर्ड समझता है कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट में यह है तब तो वह पब्लिश करेगा और अगर नहीं है तो मेरा कहना यह है कि वह रीजंज राइटिंग में रिकार्ड करे कि क्यों नहीं है और क्यों वह यह बंदिश लगाना चाहता है ।

अगले पेज पर इंस्ट्रकशंज देने की बात है। मैं चाहता हूं कि ऐसी कोई इंस्ट्रकशंज न दे किसी इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को कमिश्नर या और कोई अधिकारी जो कानून के खिलाफ जाती हों। यह मेरा दूसरा संशोधन है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय मेरे इन संशोधनों को स्वीकार कर लेंगे ।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at Six Minutes Past Fourteen of the Clock.

[SHRI VASUDEVAN NAIR *in the Chair*]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I crave your indulgence to submit a very important matter which concerns the Central Government. You are aware that at the instance of the late-lamented Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, 35,000 houses were constructed in the place of those slums—

MR. CHAIRMAN : What is the urgency of the matter ?

SHRI S .M. BANERJEE : The urgency is this. 7,000 workers in Uttar Pradesh, including 4,000 defence employees—and that is a Central matter, as defence employees are staying in those quarters, labour colonies—are being given eviction notices. They are actually being evicted forcibly with the help of the police. My submission is only this. These defence employees....

MR. CHAIRMAN : How does the Defence Department come in ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Because the money was advanced by the Centre by the Works, Housing and Supply Ministry, and the Defence Minister assured the defence employees that they will be given housing facilities. Now, those employees are being evicted forcibly in Kanpur, and I am sure that because of these things, 35,000 defence employees will surely go on strike and that will impede our defence production. I only request through you, that the Central Government should state that there will be no discrimination between one industrial employee and another industrial employee, and...

MR. CHAIRMAN : You cannot go into the merits of the case. If the Defence Department is concerned with, they will take note of the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are concerned with it. I request the authorities, through you, to make a statement on the subject this week. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We cannot go into a discussion on the matter. You have already posed the issue before the House. The hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has taken note of it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : At least convey to the Minister our desire that they should make a statement, and at least issue a stay order, staying the eviction. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have seen the Chief Minister also.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is enough.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, last night I got a telegram from Calcutta and also a trunk call which are very distressing ; the point is that *Basumati*, a daily newspaper run by Mr. Asoke Sen, Member of Parliament, and a former Law Minister of the Union Government, has been closed down, retrenching 500 employees. It is a 50-year old newspaper, and now 500 people have been laid off. It is the job of the Government now and the Central Government must intervene in the matter. What is going to happen ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Your Consultative Committee is, I think, already in session, and that is the proper forum for you to take up this subject. We will now go ahead with the legislative business.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA (Delhi Sadar) : Sir, will you permit me to say a few words about some incident ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : You have permitted Mr. Banerjee. Please permit me also to raise an important matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I cannot give permission to any member. Things that are happening at 2 O'clock every day are happening without the permission of the Chair.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAGHU

RAMAIAH) : If they say anything without your permission, I take no note of it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : 7000 people are going to be evicted. If there is strike by the defence establishment there, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs would be held responsible. He should take note of it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : When I said that I did not give permission, I meant that permission was not given before the submission was made. All the same, the submission has been made and it is on record. Naturally the minister cannot close his eyes to it.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : May I also draw your attention to a very important matter, namely, the lockout in HMT, Bangalore for the last one week ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not deny the importance of the subject but there are normal procedures for these subjects to be raised here, You might have tabled notices and the Speaker might be considering them. In course of time, all these will come up.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, एक इंसीडेंट जो दिल्ली में हुआ है बहुत ही गम्भीर घटना है कि सेंट स्टीफेंस कालेज के 6 लड़के दशहरा हालीडे से आज तक गायब हैं । उनके माता-पिता को पता नहीं वह कहां हैं, कालेज एथारिटीज़ को पता नहीं कि कहां गए । पुलिस ने भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । ख्याल यह है कि सेंट स्टीफेंस कालेज में कुछ लेक्चरर नक्सलाइटस हैं जिन्होंने नक्सलाइट गैंग में उन्हें भेज दिया है । गैंग में जाकर के वह ट्रैनिंग लेकर फिर गड़बड़ करना चाहते हैं । तो मैं आपके जरिए से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि होम मिनिस्टर इसकी एन्क्वायरी करें कि वह लड़के कहां गए और उनका क्या हुआ ? उनके बारे में वह जानकारी प्राप्त करें और जो सेंट स्टीफेंस कालेज के लेक्चरर्स नक्सलाइट हैं उनके बारे में भी कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए नहीं तो दिल्ली में भी उसी तरह का वातावरण पैदा हो जाएगा ।

श्री रणधीर सिंह (रोहतक) : बात तो यह ठीक कर रहे हैं । पता तो लगना चाहिए कि वह लड़के कहां गए ? वह खुद गायब हैं या उनका क्या हुआ यह पता चलना चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : There should be a limit to everything. I do not think any useful purpose is being served by this kind of discussion. You may have the satisfaction of having raised the subject, but the concerned ministers are not here. No notice has been given prior to the subject being raised. I do not know what is the earthly purpose at this odd hour of raising such subjects in this manner. Otherwise, you have to change the rules and we should establish a procedure where at 2 O'clock also we can have a zero hour and all the ministers should be present here. Now, we will proceed with the Bill.

14.15 hrs.

TAXATION LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : The object of my amendment is to see that the Board of Direct Taxes acts above board and not under the board. By this clause they have been authorised to issue orders, instructions and directions for the proper administration of this Act. And in this I do not think there is anything which they have got to conceal. All these orders, directions and instructions are issued in the public interest, for the benefit of either the assessees or revenue, which also belongs to the public. I admit that the clause, as it originally stood, was not so specific as it has emerged from the Select Committee. Here we have empowered the Board to publish the directions, orders and instructions if the Board is of opinion that it is necessary in the public interest so to do. This is a very vague way of saying it. Since they are all

issued by the Board either for the good of the public, or for the proper management of the department, or for the proper collection of revenue, there is nothing to hide or conceal from anybody. I do not understand why the government is shy of publishing them for the benefit of the assessees in general.

By my amendment I have suggested that the word "may" in this clause be substituted by the word "shall" and the words "if the Board is of opinion that it is necessary in the public interest so to do" be deleted. All such orders should be published without any distinction so that the assessees are in a position to know what is being done, either for their good or for their harassment.

I know that the Board is not likely to issue any order which are prejudicial to the assessees. But the assessees should know that they are not prejudicial to them and they could be sure of that only if they see and scrutinise those orders themselves. It is the right of the assessee to know and understand whether those instructions are prejudicial to them or not. Therefore, this right should be conceded to the assessees by publishing all such orders, instructions and directions in the Official Gazette in the same way as all other such things are published.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI (Mandsaur): I have made this point yesterday in a different context, but it was not taken notice of. I say that the attitude of the Central Board and the income-tax department should be that of a judge, a quasi-judicial attitude in the sense that they should do justice to both revenue and the assessee. At present the attitude of the income-tax officer is to extract the maximum revenue anyhow and at cost. If that attitude is replaced by a semi-judicial attitude that they must adjudicate and do justice to the assessee also, then there is nothing for the Board to conceal or keep secret in the official instructions. I would emphasize that all instructions of the Board must be made available to the public so that the assessee knows what is the thinking of the Board on particular issues and he may act accordingly. If the attitude of the department is objective and judicial, it would lead to better public relations between the department and the assessee and then these circulars need not be kept secret. They can be published and made available to the assessee which would be in the interest of all concerned.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, this matter was discussed at great length in the Select Committee as I can see from the record and the Select Committee also made some changes in this clause. The main purpose of the clause is to give power to the Central Board of Direct Taxes to issue general and special instructions in order to facilitiate tax collection matters. There is a provision in the clause that an order made by the Board will be published if it is in the public interest to do so. Shri Shiva Chandra Jha wants that in case such an order is published it should also be circulated. I think, this is a reasonable amendment and I am willing to accept this amendment.

As far as the amendments of Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta, Shri Beni Shanker Sharma and Shri Kothari are concerned, they wish to compel the Board to publish all the orders that might to issued.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA: Mine is different.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I am coming to that also. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta suggests that whenever it is not possible to publish or circulate an order, it should be done only on the plea that it cannot be published or circulated in the public interest and reasons for doing so should be recorded in writing.

In the original draft there was no such question of publication or circulation but certain Members, like Shri Gupta, wanted that the order should be published. Then it was decided that we should accept this position that whenever it is in the public interest to do so, the Board shall publish the order that is issued.

But, obviously, all the instructions or circulars of the Board cannot be published for various reasons. For instance, when we have to select cases for detailed scrutiny to find out suspected cases of tax evasion or when we have to issue instructions for various things, advance knowledge or know-

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

ledge of it will give undue advantage to the assessees here and there. Those instructions and circulars will have to be kept secret and cannot be made public ; they cannot either be published or be circulated.

So, this power must remain with the Board that when they want to publish a particular order, which is in the public interest to do so, they should be allowed to do it but when it is not in the public interest to do so, it should be for them not to publish it and not to give advance publicity or publicity to that particular order. I do not want to put it reversely as Shri Gupta wants that everything should be published except that which is not in the public interest to publish. I want that only such things should be published as are in the public interest to publish.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Why ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I have told you the reason and I will repeat it. It hampers the Board's effort to curb tax evasion and unhealthy tendencies of tax avoidance if the amendment moved by the hon. Member is accepted.

Therefore I am not in a position to accept the amendments moved by Shri Gupta, Shri Sharma and Shri Kothari. I would be willing to accept the amendment moved by Shri Jha.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What about the Department having an objective or judicial attitude ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is. 'Page 18, line 37,.....

after "published" *insert* "and circulated" (18)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am putting the other amendments to clause 25 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 52, 53, 93 and 94 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That clause 25, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 25, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 26.—(*Amendment of Section 139 of Income-Tax Act, 1961*)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 19, line 42,—

for "nine" *substitute* "ten" (19)

सभापति जी, जहां पर असेसी को रिटर्न फाइल करने में देरी हो जाती है, वहां पैनेलटी के रूप में इन्टरेस्ट देने की बात कही गई है । इस क्लाज में कहा गया है—

"Where the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (4) for an assessment year is furnished after the 30th day of September of the assessment year, or is not furnished, then (whether or not the Income-tax Officer has extended the date for furnishing the return under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2)), the assessee shall be liable to pay simple interest at nine per cent per annum, reckoned from the 1st day of October of the assessment year....."

इसका अर्थ है कि उसको पैनेलटी के रूप में 9 परसेन्ट इन्टरेस्ट देना होगा । हमारे यहां बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं जो टैक्स इवेजन में लगे हुए हैं, काफी लम्पसम में उनको रुपया देना होता है, इसलिए यह 9 परसेंट का ब्याज उनके लिए कुछ भी नहीं है, मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको 10 परसेन्ट कर दिया जाय ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो संशोधन पेश किया है, उसको मंजूर करने में मुझे कठिनाई है । इसका कारण यह है कि यह रेट केवल इसी

से सम्बन्धित नहीं है, 9 परसेन्ट रेट हम अन्य बहुत सी चीजों पर भी लेते हैं, जैसे टैक्स पे करने में, अण्डर-पेमेन्ट आफ एडवांस टैक्स में। इसी तरह से जहां गवर्नमेंट को रिफण्ड करना पड़ता है, अगर रिफण्ड करने में देरी हो जाती है, तो वहां गवर्नमेंट भी 9 परसेंट का ब्याज देती है। अगर हम केवल इसको 10 परसेंट कर दें तो दूसरे मामलों में कठिनाई आयेगी, वह सारा अरेन्जमैंट डिस्टर्ब हो जायगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इसको 9 परसेंट ही रहने दिया जाय। हम 9 परसेंट लेते हैं तो देते भी 9 परसेंट ही हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put Amendment No. 19 moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 19 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"Clause 26 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27.—(*Substitution of New Section for Section 140 A of Income-Tax Act, 1961*)

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 20, line 41,—

for "fifty" *substitute* "one hundred" (20)

सभापति जी, इस क्लाज में यह कहा गया है—

"If any assessee fails to pay the tax or any part thereof in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1), he shall, unless a regular assessment under section 143 or section 144 has been made before the expiry of the thirty days referred to in that sub-section, be liable, by way of penalty, to pay such amount as the Income-tax Officer may direct, and in the case of a continuing failure, such further amount or amounts as the Income-tax Officer may, from time to time, direct, so, however, that the total amount of penalty does not exceed fifty per cent of the amount of such tax or part, as the case may be :"

इन्कम टैक्स आफिसर के बार-बार इंस्ट्रक्शन देने पर भी जो डिफाल्टर हो जाता है, उसको सजा देने के लिए सरकार चाहती है कि उस पर पैनल्टी लगाई जाए और यह पैनल्टी उसके एरियर का 50 परसेंट होनी चाहिए। मेरा संशोधन यह है कि ऐसे लोगों के लिए यह पैनल्टी 50 परसेंट के बजाय 100 परसेंट होनी चाहिए।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, इस प्रकार की पैनल्टी की व्यवस्था सन् 1964 से शुरू हुई थी। हमें इस बात को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां कर देने वाले बहुत से छोटे-छोटे लोग भी हैं। उनकी स्थिति को, उनकी पढ़ाई लिखाई और हमारे कानूनों के बारे में उनकी जानकारी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, यह उचित नहीं होगा कि यह पैनल्टी 50 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 100 परसेंट कर दी जाए। और यह तो अभी-अभी चीज शुरू हुई है। इसके बारे में लोगों का ज्ञान धीरे-धीरे बढ़ता जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं 50 प्रतिशत की पैनल्टी उचित है, सौ प्रतिशत पैनल्टी कर देना एक कड़ी सजा हो जायेगी। इसको 50 परसेंट ही रखा जाये तो उचित होगा। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं यह संशोधन मंजूर करने से कोई फायदा नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 20 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 20 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 28 and 29 were also added to the Bill.

Clause 30.—(*Substitution of New Section for Section 143 of Income-Tax Act, 1961*)

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Sir I beg to move :

Page 22.—

after line 38, *insert*—

"Provided that if the assessee is aggrieved by the order of the Income-tax Officer under sub-section (1), he may notwithstanding his right to file an appeal under clause (c) of section 246, make an application to the Income-tax Officer within thirty days of the intimation of the order, requesting him to make a fresh assessment under sub-section (3), and the Income-tax Officer on receipt of such an application shall make a fresh assessment as aforesaid." (119)

Page 22,—

for lines 39 to 47, *substitute*—

"(2) Where a return has been made under section 139, and

(a) an assessment having been made under sub-section (1), the assessee makes within one month from the date of service of the notice of demand issued in consequence of such assessment, an application to the Income-tax Officer objecting to the assessment, or

(b) whether or not an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer considers it necessary or expedient to verify the correctness and completeness of the return by requiring the presence of the assessee or the production of evidence in this behalf.

The Income-tax Officer shall serve on the assessee a notice requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, either to attend at the Income-tax Officer's Office or to produce, or to cause to be there produced, any evidence on which the assessee may rely in support of the return :

Provided that, in a case where an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the notice under this sub-section [except where such notice is in pursuance of an application by the assessee under clause (a)] shall not be issued by the Income-tax Officer unless the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been obtained to the issue of such notice :

Provided further that in case where the assessment made under sub-section (1) is objected to by the assessee by an application under clause (a), the assessee shall not be deemed to be in default in respect of whole or any part of the amount of the tax demanded in pursuance of the assessment under that sub-section, which is disputed by the assessee, in so far as such amount does not relate to any adjustment referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1), and further no interest shall be chargeable under sub-section (2) of section 220 in respect of such disputed amount." (125)

Page 23,—

for lines 1 to 8, *substitute*—

"(3) On the day specified in the notice issued under sub-section (2), or as soon afterwards as may be, after

hearing such evidence as the assessee may produce and such other evidence as the Income-tax Officer may require on specified points, and after taking into account all relevant material which he has gathered,

(a) in a case where no assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer shall, by an order in writing, make an assessment of the total income or loss of the assessee, and determine the sum payable by him or refundable to him on the basis of such assessment ;

(b) in a case where an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), if either such assessment has been objected to by the assessee by an application under clause (a) of sub-section (2) or the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that such assessment is incorrect, inadequate of incomplete in any material respect, the Income-tax Officer shall, by an order in writing, make a fresh assessment of the total income or loss of the assessee, and determine the sum payable by him or refundable to him on the basis of such assessment.

Explanation—For the purposes of the section,—

(1) an assessment under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be incorrect, inadequate or incomplete in a material respect, if—

(a) the amount of the total income as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the total income on which the assessee is properly chargeable under this Act to tax ; or

(b) the amount of the tax payable as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the tax properly payable under this Act by the assessee ; or

(c) the amount of any loss as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the loss, if any, determinable under this Act on a proper computation ; or

(d) the amount of any depreciation allowance, development rebate or any other allowance or deduction as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the depreciation allowance, development rebate or, as the case may be, other allowance or deduction properly allowable under this Act or ;

(e) the amount of the refund as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the refund, if any, due under this Act on a proper computation ; or

(f) the status in which the assessee has been assessed under sub-section (1) is different from the status in which the assessee is properly assessable under this Act ;

(2) "status", in relation to an assessee, means the classification of the assessee as an individual, a Hindu undivided family, or any other category of persons referred to in clause (31) of section 2, and where the assessee is a firm, its classification as a registered firm or an unregistered firm.' (126)

This clause 30 is the most important clause in the Income Tax law. It deals with the assessment procedure and the method itself and a very substantial departure has been made in the law which is now contemplated not only in respect of summary and provisional assessments but also the consequential effect on the regular assessment.

What is the present position regarding assessment ? The present position regarding

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

assessment is that in terms of Sec. 141 an Income Tax Officer is supposed to make a provisional assessment on the basis of the return received and it was considered by the Department and to that returned income the Income Tax Officer could make certain additions and adjustments. The Supreme Court has held in the case of Jaipur Udyog that the assessment contemplated under Sec. 141 has to be an assessment on admission as it were and, therefore, it was beyond the competence and beyond the jurisdiction of an Income Tax Officer, while making assessment under Sec. 141, to go beyond what was returned by an assessee by way of his income. That created a difficulty in the way of the Department. The Department was not able to expeditiously complete several assessments which they would like to by way of summary assessments and that is why they sought to change the law.

In the terms of the law which is now contemplated what is going to be the position ? Sec. 141 in terms of which a provisional assessment could be made is deleted and Sec. 143 (1) vests power in the hands of the Income Tax Officer to make a summary assessment after making four types of adjustments to the returned income. What are the four types of adjustments ? One is rectification of arithmetical errors for which no one can have any dispute. Second type of rectification is deduction and allowances to be given to the assessee which, *prima facie,* are legally due but not claimed by the assessee. The third type is deduction and allowances claimed by the assessee which, *prima facie,* are not admissible and the fourth rectification is statutory allowances, depreciation, developmental rebate, tax holidays in respect of which in 99 out of 100 cases there are instructions.

This assessment under Sec. 143(1) is made at the back of the assessee and becomes final for all practical purposes and a liability in law is passed on to the assessee which is passed at his back without an opportunity having been given to him. What is the way out thereafter ? Thereafter, the assessee is supposed to go in appeal and for the first time, the Appellate Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax, sitting in appeal, is supposed to do the assessment which is the duty of the Income Tax Officer. All that the AAC does is to pass on the buck back to the ITO and say, 'There are merits in the contention raised by the assessee. The case is sent back for *de novo* assessment.' So the assessee will be sent from pillar to post for no fault of his own. Subsequently what happens is a very serious danger and I hope the hon. Minister will listen to this aspect of the matter. It was explained to the Committee and I do not know how it has escaped. If the ITO finds—Sir, human ingenuity works both ways—the ITO can make over-assessment and an assessee can be so ingenous that while getting assessment made behind his back, he can escape under-assessment. It was explained to the Committee that where the ITO finds that there is under-assessment, where no books of accounts are examined, where no documents are examined where no evidence is allowed to be let by the assessee, the ITO can reopen assessment under Sections 147 and 148. I then pointed out that some of the largest litigations under the Income-tax law in which the Department had to lose relate to the initiation of proceedings under Sections 147 and 148. It is more than likely that a dishonest assessee would just manage to get a summary assessment made and will file a writ in the high court and succeed. The presence of the ITO for initiation of proceedings under Section 147 is extremely limited. If the ITO has no power to disclose what in law he is liable to disclose while filing the return and a summary assessment is made, that then is the end so far as the ITO is concerned and such assessment cannot be reopened under Section 147.

If he is an honest assessee, the liability is passed on to his head. The only remedy is to go to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner, and seek remedy there. I am mentioning some of these drawbacks in saying that litigation is likely to increase unnecessarily. Liability is being passed on to the assessee without having been given any opportunity for the assessee to be heard. Summary assessment to become final, unless it is reopened under Section 147, which I have submitted, is likely to create very serious difficulties.

In my Minute of Dissent I had expressed the difficulties and apprehensions. With your permission, I will just read two or three sentences. I said :

> I deem it my duty to give a warning. Though the Committee seems to consider that once a summary assessment is made under sub-section (1) an income-tax officer on finding that it is an under-assessment will be easily able to make a second assessment under sections 147 and 148 of the Income-tax Act 1961 for the second time. This is a view with which however much I may sympathise, I completely disagree. The established law on the serious limitations on the applicability of these two sections will not keep the matter so handy for second assessment.

These are the very serious difficulties which I have pointed out. I entirely agree, there must be provision for expeditious assessment ; there must be provision for summary assessment. Without that the smaller assessees cannot be taken care of. But why should he be called ? The ITO can make certain arrangements by which no litigation can take place and expeditious assessment made. He should be spared the pains of being called to the ITO's office and being subjected to so much scrutiny. So, as suggested in the Committee's deliberations, this acts harshly on the ITO and the assessee. It is a great hardship to honest assessee. So far as ITO is concerned, he will pass on the liability which in law he can do nothing about. The dishonest assessee is likely to escape. The merit of my amendment is this, that it will tide over the difficulty. Sir, at present the difficulty created is on account of the decision in regard to Jaipur Udyog Limited, where it was held that the figure cannot be altered even if it is a case of arithmetical error. He can make a change in respect of arithmetical errors and clerical calculations. The ITO should be allowed to make that much change. Discretionary power must be given to ITO for summary assessment and to the extent that he makes a change of arithmetical or of clerical error, it is binding on the assessee. For the rest, it is open to the assessee to object within 30 days of the assessment ; he can write to the ITO saying, "I object to this assessment, kindly make regular assessment." I am willing to come, I am willing to lead evidence. I am willing to produce my books of account, but I am not willing for this liability being fastened on me at my back, and I am willing to prove that the liability as per my return is correct. Therefore, this would take due care of the interest of the assessee, and anyone who considers that his assessment is arbitrary, to that extent, he would be able to inform the income-tax officer. And what more, if my amendment is accepted, the income-tax officer will not have to fall back upon section 147. If that summary assessment is found inadequate, incomplete or incorrect, then the income-tax officer himself can make a regular assessment without being required to reopen the assessment under section 147.

In other words, to put the entire matter in a nut-shell, an assessee who disputes his liability on summary assessment can ask the income-tax officer for a regular assessment and tell him 'I do not want summary assessment'. One who has a summary assessment made on him, if it is an honest and correct assessment, need not apprehend. In case it is found that the summary assessment made at the back of the assessee is an under-assessment to which the assessee has not objected, the department has the requisite authority to make a re-assessment. That is my submission on these amendments.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I also would like to say a few words on this amendment. Normally, we do not speak on amendments, moved by others, but since this is an important amendment, I hope you will permit us to speak.

SHRI N. DANDEKER (Jamnagar) : I also wish to speak on this. It is a very important matter. A point of view has been expressed here, and it so happens that I am in support of that point of view. But my hon. friends who are to my right are opposed. Since this is a very important amendment, I hope the hon. Minister will agree that this ought to be debated upon

MR. CHAIRMAN : I do not know the procedure adopted till now.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : Normally, we do not make such requests, but since this is an important matter, I hope you will permit us.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Normally, they do not debate upon an amendment. The hon. Member who moves the amendment mentions the reasons behind his amendment, and other Members mention their own viewpoints.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is an important amendment, and I would beg of you to give time for a debate on this.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : When the subject is controversial, all have a right to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am only worried about the problem of time. Hon. Members may be very brief.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति महोदय, मुझे दुःख है कि मैं श्री साल्वे के संशोधन का समर्थन नहीं कर सकता । मैं समझता हूं कि इस विधेयक में जो समरी असेसमेंट की बात रक्खी गई है वह बहुत अच्छी चीज है और उसके लिए भी खास लिमिटेशन रक्खी गई है, जैसा श्री साल्वे ने कहा, कहीं क्लेरिकल मिस्टेक हो, कैलकुलेशन की मिस्टेक हो, उससे परे वह नहीं जा सकता ।

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार साल्वे : यह गलत है, उससे परे भी आई० टी० ओ० जायेगा ।

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : अगर वह जायेगा तो आपको राइट आफ अपील है और आप अपील में जा सकते हैं । आपने यह कहा कि 147 में बड़ी दिक्कत होगी और यह आई० टी० ओ० के भी हैंड्स टाइटेन करेगा । आई० टी० ओ० को डिस्क्रीशन है कि किस केस में 143(1) का केस कम्प्लीट करे और किस केस में न करे । आई० टी० ओ० तभी 143(1) का केस कम्प्लीट करेगा जब वह पूरे तरीके से सैटिस्फाइड हो जायेगा कि जो कागजात या जो नक्शे उसके पास हैं, उनमें कहीं कोई गुंजाइश नहीं । उसके बाद अगर उसके ध्यान में यह बात आये कि कोई चीज रह गई है या छिपाई गई है तभी वह रिओपेन करने का अधिकारी होगा और होना भी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर कोई इवेजन हुआ है तो उसको रि-ओपेन करने का अधिकार ठीक भी है ।

जो खतरनाक बात आखीर में कही गई, जिस को सारी सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने और जो विटनेस सामने आये, सबने अपोज किया, वह यह कि अगर 143(1) का असेसमेंट कम्प्लीट हो जाये और आई० टी० ओ० कभी उसको रि-ओपेन करना चाहे, तो वह कर सकता है । इस तरह से हमेशा असेसी के सिर पर तलवार लटकी रहेगी और जो यह कहा जाता है कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जिनकी आमदनी 7, 8 हजार है और जिनके बेनिफिट के लिए यह सब कुछ किया जा रहा है, अगर किसी कारण से उनके केसेज को रि-ओपेन करने का अधिकार आई० टी० ओ० को दिया जाता है 147-148 दफा के अलावा, तब बड़ी दिक्कत आयेगी । आज कल वैसे ही केसेज का डिस्पोजल कम होता है । श्री साल्वे जानते हैं व्यावहारिक रूप से कि डिपार्टमेंट कैसे काम करता है । वह एकदम से सारे असेसमेंट पूरे कर लेंगे । अगर एक महीने के केसेज का डिस्पोजल करना है तो 200 एक दिन में कर लेंगे और फिर उनको रि-ओपेन कर लेंगे । दूसरी चीज यह है कि इस में करप्शन भी बहुत होगा क्योंकि आप आई० टी० ओ० को डिस्क्रीशन देंगे कि वह किसी के पास जाकर कहे कि हम केस रि-ओपेन कर सकते हैं वर्ना यह करो । यह एक आम बात चलेगी । इसके अलावा हमेशा असेसमेंट की तलवार असेसी के सिर पर लटकती रहे और फाइनैलिटी न हो तो यह एक गम्भीर मामला है ।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर आपने कोई सहूलियत दी है तो वह सहूलियत पूरे तौर से

होनी चाहिए। अगर कहीं किसी ने बेईमानी की हो या इवेजन की एविडेंस हो तो 147-148 में अधिकार हासिल हैं। लेकिन अगर उनका केस फाइनल नहीं हुआ और जैसा श्री पालकीवाला ने कहा, मान लीजिए कि अकाउंट्स में कोई गलती है, तो यह एक छोटी सी चीज है क्योंकि अकाउंट ही नहीं दिया गया। इस तरह की छोटी-छोटी बातों पर इस तरह से छोटे-छोटे असेसीज को हैरेस करना, मैं समझता हूं, गलत है।

जो प्राविजन है वह बहुत ठीक है। उससे लोगों को लाभ होगा। अगर कहीं आई०टी०ओ० की कोई गलती है तो जो चाहे अपील में जा सकता है। अगर असेसी की गलती है तो आई० टी० ओ० को रि-ओपेन करने की पावर है। इसलिए मैं इस अमेंडमेंट का घोर विरोध करता हूं।

SHRI N. DANDEKER : I have given a great deal of thought to this matter and I spoke at some length on this at the consideration stage. Having now seen the amendment Shri Salve has put in here, I am in favour of that amendment. I should like to state to my reasons in somewhat different terms from what Shri Salve has expressed.

In the first place, there is no doubt whatever that the department should have, and the assessees wish that it should have, summary powers of assessment so that in a large number of cases—undisputed on both sides—can go through without a good deal of unnecessary time-consuming formalities. There is no doubt about it that the summary assessment procedure in sub-section (1) is on merits desirable.

Now as Shri Salve has said—and I support him—there will be two types of cases where that procedure could go wrong. I would like to take the case, first of all, of an assessee who is aggrieved by this, because there are provisions here as to the sort of adjustments that the ITO may make *ex parte*, and may make wrongly. I refer particularly to his power to 'disallow any deduction, allowance or relief claimed in the return which on the basis of information available in such return, accounts and documents is, *prima facie*, inadmissible'. The ITO exercises his discretion to disallow things that have been claimed. Then there is item 4—give "due effect" to certain allowances. It may well be that the ITO fails to give due effect— do not say *mala fide*, but it just happens. He disagrees or makes mistakes. There are thus at least two groups of cases in which assessees may feel that this assessment, however summary, hurts them rather badly, and, therefore, they ought to have a quick relief procedure. If Shri Salve's amendment is accepted, it enables such assessees to write to the ITO : 'I am afraid you have made certain disallowances that you ought not to have made and you have not made certain allowances that you ought to have made. Will you please call upon me to produce the necessary evidence so that I can show you that you have made these mistakes and I can get these things righted'. I am perfectly certain that this ought to be admissible because otherwise, as I pointed out in my speech on the general consideration stage, and as Shri Salve has pointed out now, the assessee will have to go up in appeal, and a perfectly legitimate case would unnecessarily have to go up in appeal to the Appellate Assistant Commissioner who would have two courses open to him : either he can himself be the ITO and deal with the case—and there will be many such cases as many mistakes will be made, many disallowances will be made that ought not to be had and many due allowances will not be made which ought to have been made—or, alternatively, he can remand the case back to the ITO to be dealt with according to law and on merits, which is precisely what the procedure suggested by Shri Salve amounts to. Instead of the Appellate Assistant Commissioner saying so, the assessee himself says so, and asks the ITO : "Will you please reopen this, I have some doubts and disputes to raise before you, would you kindly make an assessment according to merits ?" That is about a number of cases of honest assessees which can well happen and will happen.

Then we come to the dishonest assessees. If the dishonest assessees begin to get the flavour of this, then I assure you they will say : "This is fine, let us go along and try

[Shri N. Dandeker]

and endeavour our best to get round this assessment business by way of a summary assessment and get away with it all", because they know that the only way these assessments can then be reopened would be under sections 147 and 148 of the Income-tax Act which, although worded widely, have nevertheless been interpreted by the courts rigorously against the tax authorities, and rightly so. It is not open, and should not be open, to the income-tax officer by whims and fancies to be reopening cases under sections 147 and 148, and the law on the subject is fairly clear. But the point that is now relevant is that the law on the subject is difficult for reopening assessments. That difficulty too is sought to be got over by the suggestions made by Mr. Salve in his amendment, namely, that the income-tax officer, finding that somebody has got away with something pretty big, finding that the assessment which he made as a summary assessment, without seeing any evidence, any record, without calling the assessee, without checking the records, without doing any of the normal things that he does in an assessment, trusting the assessee shall we say, has resulted in such a thing, thinks that he has to reopen the case. The proposal here is that the ITO may do so without all the claptrap of sections 147 and 148.

This is the substance of this, that firstly the summary assessment is a desirable thing ; secondly, they can go wrong against the assessee and so let him have a quick means of reopening the assessment, inviting the ITO himself to make a proper assessment ; thirdly, they can go wrong against revenue or the ITO may feel that he has been done down by a smart aleck. And so he has the right to say that he is going to reopen the assessment and have a look at the accounts of this chap.

Sir, I support the amendment.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : The points of view which are being pressed now by Mr. Salve and Mr. Dandekar were the substance of the Clause in the Bill as it originally stood. This was the position taken up by the Board and by the Government at the introduction stage. In the Select Committee the point urged by Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta was accepted, namely that the ITO should not have the power to make a double assessment under this particular Clause. The Minister also said that he would give instructions under the rule making powers that this summary procedure should generally apply to a particular class of assessees, the class of small income groups. The summary assessment is intended to help small assessees and to reduce the work of the department. That should be remembered. Secondly, the ITO should never have the power to reopen a case which was finalised by himself. The Select Committee changed the wording of sub-clause (3) and provided that where an Income-tax Officer has got any doubt or has to get any explanation, the assessee should be called before the assessment is finalised under this particular section.

The other argument that the Income-tax Officer and the assessee may collude applies whether this Clause is there or not. It can always happen. It can apply to big or small assessees now or at any time. Therefore, I do not think that the argument of collusion can be brought in at this stage. The only question is that the small assessment should be summary. If the income-tax officer has got any doubts about certain items of the return he has got the power to call the assessee under sub-clause 3 before making the final assessment. But the income-tax officer should not have the power to re-open the assessment made by himself. Everybody knows that 148 and other sections give power to the appelate authorities and to the board and the Government to reopen any assessment. This is not an insurance against all fraud ; fraud can be detected and punished in several other ways. This is essentially meant for the small assessees and therefore I strongly plead that the position taken by the Select Committee should be retained and supported by the Government at this stage also.

SHRI BENI SHANKER SHARMA : I am sorry I have to stand up in opposition to what Mr. Salve and Mr. Dandekar have just now said. Unfortunately they were not present in the Select Committee all the time and had not had the occasion of hearing the evidence of the people.

Thereafter in the Select Committee this clause was discussed for hours together again when they were not present and after a thorough discussion the Committee came to this conclusion. If the amendment suggested by Mr. Salve were to be accepted, we shall be going back to the original position.

Sir, this is one good thing Minister has done after years by which the small assessees will be saved from harassment and troubles at the hands of the income-tax officer. Mr. Dandekar has spoken of dishonest and big assessees. Howsoever one may legislate, that contingency will always remain. If a dishonest assessee, say with an income of Rs. 50,000 or a lakh files a return of Rs. 20,000 and gets his assessment made in a summary way as a small assessee and if he is detected later on, we have provided that he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of one year.

By this clause as passed by the Select Committee we are helping the clause of the small assessees only. What the I.T.O. is required to do in making an assessment under this clause is to take into account the incomes or losses and to rectify any arithmetical errors, etc. He may make an assessment of the total income or loss of the assessee after making such adjustments to the income or loss declared in the return. As for example, he may correct any arithmetical errors in the return, accounts or documents, etc. I do not think Mr. Salve has any objection to it. He may then allow any deduction, allowance or relief which is *prima facie* admissible. Again he cannot have any objection to it. But now if you accept this position, you must concede the reverse of it to the ITO as well. On the basis of the information available in the accounts some deductions are *prima facie* not admissible ; or some deductions become admissible. Say, there is a puja expenditure of Rs. 50 in the accounts. From my actual experience of this side I may say that there may not be very many cases of litigation on this issue such a disallowance will be automatically accepted by the assessees.

15 hrs.

The ITO cannot make any big addition and if there is the question of a big addition the ITO will call the assessee and scrutinise his accounts. We have provided for such a situation in section 43 (2).

Therefore, Sir, you cannot have the palatable things alone and leave out the corresponding unpalatable ones And it is not an unpalatable thing either. Because, after all, the assessee is interested in having a correct assessment which he cannot object to. If there are items which are to be disallowed, and against which he has nothing to say, on the face of it, then there is no cause for grievance. But, if per chance, there is any such item which he may object to he has the right of appeal. Mr. Dandekar has said that the appellate authorities will be reduced to the position of income-tax officers. In my opinion that is not so.

Therefore, so far as this sub-clause (iv) is concerned, I think it is a God-send for the smaller assessee and merciful, because they do not know which are the items or which are the allowances, which they may claim and which they may not. It has been made incumbent on the income-tax officers to allow those legitimate deductions which the assessee is entitled to and under this section they are elaborated. Therefore, my only submission is this that we should not disturb this clause. There was much discussion about it in the Committee. Unfortunately as I said, my good friends were not there. If they had been there, they would have readily accepted this position, because we thrashed out the whole thing in a spirit of understanding where-after only the Minister and the members of the Board had accepted our suggestion.

My hon'ble friend Shri Gupta has said just now that if we go back to the original position, the Damocles' sword will be hanging on the head of every small assessee whose cases will be once finalised. The income-tax officer will go through a 100 or 200 selected cases, and then complete and revises the assessment again. He, in his good sense or may be in a bad sense, say, "Mr. Salve, here are the assessments ; I may reopen them : what have you got to say ?" That would be a very difficult position, from which we at least want to save the small assessee. I do not mind about the big assessees. But so far as the small assessees are concerned, this Damocles' sword should

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

not be left hanging on them. There must be some finality somewhere. When the assessment has been completed with an addition of say Rs. 100, or Rs. 500 leave the assessee alone. So not harass him further by summarily reopening it. Do not for God's sake keep him in constant fear and terror of the ITO and leave him at his mercy.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : Is it not enough now ? I think all the points have been made.

SHRI S. S. Kothari : I may be allowed a few minutes. I would submit that this clause, as has emerged from the Select Committee, is to be welcomed in that in the United Kingdom, for instance, more than 50 per cent of the assessments are disposed of without the assessee being called. I think that is a stage which we may take probably some years to reach, but this is a provision which is going to solve many of the difficulties of the assessees, and in many cases where the ITO feels that it is a good file—what is known in the Income-tax Department as a good file—he can dispose of that assessment without calling the assessee.

With regard to Mr. Salve's amendment, I am afraid I cannot agree with it, because, as my colleagues here have already pointed out, once those assessments have been made they must be closed and what we call finality should be there. We cannot allow an ITO to go on revising whenever he likes. If an assessment has to be reopened, let him reopen it under the provisions which are there. In that case, he will have to do it in a proper manner. Therefore, I would say that we should retain it as, because it is a very good feature of this Bill, and it should be welcomed.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, just two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, please. You have made one speech. No second speech.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Only two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. Mr. Shiv Chandra Jha.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : After Mr. Jha, please give me a chance.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : सभापति महोदय, फर्ज कीजिए किसी एसेसी की आमदनी पांच साल पहले ज्यादा थी और आज वह दिवालिया की हालत में है। इनकम टैक्स आफिसर उस के केस को रिओपन करता है और कहता है कि पास्ट यीअर्ज में, पांच साल पहले, तुम्हारी आमदनी ज्यादा थी और तुम इस आधार पर अपनी रिटर्न फाइल नहीं कर रहे हो, इसलिए अब तुमको ज्यादा टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। इसलिए इसमें यह खामी है कि "पास्ट यीअर्ज" शब्द बहुत इलास्टिक है, इससे इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को ज्यादा पावर मिल जाती है और वह छोटे एसेसी पर सख्ती कर सकता है। इसमें यह एक लूपहोल है।

इस संशोधन के बाद भी इसमें ऐसा कोई प्राविजन नहीं है कि एक इनकम टैक्स आफिसर के पास एसेसमेंट का जितना काम है, वह उसी साल बिल्कुल पूरा हो जाये और कोई काम बकाया न रहे। आम तौर पर कुछ काम पेंडिंग रहता है। यह आवश्यक है कि एसेसी को तुरन्त इन्टीमेशन दिया जाये। मंत्री महोदय को दस साल तक बार-बार नोटिस क्यों नहीं दिये गये ? इस लिए इस बारे में जितना दोष मिनिस्टर साहब का है, उससे ज्यादा इनकम टैक्स आफिसर का है कि उसने सख्ती के साथ नोटिस क्यों नहीं दिया। यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि एक सीमा में वह अपना एसेसमेंट का सब काम फाइनलाइज कर ले।

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Please give me one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a question of time. It is a question of creating wrong precedents. I cannot allow two speeches by the same member on the same amendments. If you are not satisfied after the minister's reply, you may seek some clarification,

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This matter has been very ably argued by

Mr. Salve and Mr. Dandeker for the amendment and equally ably by Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta, Mr. Beni Shanker Sharma and Mr. Kothari against it. While moving for consideration of this Bill, I said that I would like to have the guidance of the House in this matter, because this matter was debated at great length in the select committee, but we were not able to make up our mind as to what will be the best for the assessee as well as for revenue collection. But after hearing the arguments here and also after holding inter departmental meetings to try to understand the implications of these amendments, I have come to the conclusion that it would be in the interest of the assessee and of tax collection to accept amendments Nos. 125 and 126. If these two amendments are accepted and put in the statute-book, it would be very helpful. Therefore I accept these two amendments moved by Mr. Salve.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : It is a bad precedent. He is absolutely going back on the select committee recommendations.

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : There was not one witness who gave evidence in favour of this. (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : At this stage, there is no scope for such cross-talk.

I will now come to the amendments.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I do not press amendment No. 119.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : If this is the procedure to be followed by the Minister, we are not going to move any amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Has Shri Salve the permission of the House to withdraw his amendment ?

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : I oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : All right. I will put amendment No. 119 to the vote.

Amendment No. 119 *was put and negatived.*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Lobo Prabhu is absent. I will now put amendment Nos. 125 and 126 moved by Shri Salve and accepted by the Government, to the vote of the House.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let the hon. Member withdraw the amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no scope for a debate at this stage.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Minister agreed in the Select Committee**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record now. There is no scope for a debate. You can vote as you like.

The question is :

'Page 22,—

for lines 39 to 47 *substitute*—

"(2) Where a return has been made under section 139, and—

(a) an assessment having been made under sub-section (1), the assessee makes within one month from the date of service of the notice of demand issued in consequence of such assessment, an application to the Income-tax Officer objecting to the assessment, or

(b) whether or not an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer considers it necessary or expedient to verify the correctness and completeness of the return by requiring the presence of the assessee or the production of evidence in this behalf,

the Income-tax Officer shall serve on the assessee a notice

**Not recorded.

[Mr. Chairman]

requiring him, on a date to be therein specified, either to attend at the Income-tax Officer's Office or to produce or to cause to be there produced, any evidence on which the assessee may rely in support of the return :

Provided that, in a case where an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the notice under this sub-section [except where such notice is in pursuance of an application by the assessee under clause (a)] shall not be issued by the Income-tax Officer unless the previous approval of the Inspecting Assistant Commissioner has been obtained to the issue of such notice :

Provided further that in a case where the assessment made under sub-section (1) is objected to by the assessee by an application under clause (a), the assessee shall not be deemed to be in default in respect of the whole or any part of the amount of the tax demanded in persuance of the assessment under that sub-section, which is disputed by the assessee, in so far as such amount does not relate to any adjustment referred to in sub-clause (i) of clause (b) of sub-section (1), and further no interest shall be chargeable under sub-section (2) of section 220 in respect of such disputed amount." (125)

The Lok Sabha divided.

AYES

Division No. 9[**[15.17 hrs.**

Adichan, Shri P. C.

Ahmed, Shri F. A.

Amjad Ali, Shri Sardar

Atam Dass, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bajpai, Shri Vidya Dhar

Barua Shri R.

Basumatari, Shri

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Chanda, Shrimati Jyotsna

Chandrika Prasad, Shri

Choudhary, Shri Valmiki

Dandeker, Shri N.

Deshmukh, Shri Shivajirao S.

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Gautam. Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri Tukaram

Hanumanthaiya, Shri

Hem Raj, Shri

Horo, Shri N. E.

Jadhav. Shri V. N.

Jamna Lal, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kesri, Shri Sitaram

Kinder Lal, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Krishnan, Shri G. Y.

Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati

Laskar, Shri N. R.

Mahida, Shri Narendra Singh

Masani, Shri M. R.

Master, Shri Bhola Nath

Minimata Agam Dass Guru, Shrimati

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Modi, Shri Piloo

Mohamed Imam, Shri J.

Mohsin, Shri

Muhammad Ismail, Shri M.

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Parmar, Shri D. R.

Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri

Patil, Shri Deorao

Patil, Shri N. R.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shaffi

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Deo Singh, Shri

Ram, Shri T.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri

Randhir Singh, Shri

Ranga, Shri

Reddy, Shri Surender

Roy, Shrimati Uma

Sadhu Ram, Shri

Saleem, Shri M. Yunus

Santosham, Dr. M.

Sayyad Ali, Shri

Sen, Shri Dwaipayan

Sethi, Shri P. C.

Sambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Shastri, Shri Biswanarayan

Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Shastri, Shri Sheopujan

Shivappa, Shri N.

Shukla, Shiv Vidya Charan

Siddayya, Shri

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Mudrika

Snatak, Shri Nar Deo

Sonavane, Shri

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Swaran Singh, Shri

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Thakur, Shri P. R.

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

Uikey, Shri M. G.

Ulaka, Shri Ramachandra

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

Xavier, Shri S.

Yadav, Shri Chandra Jeet

NOES

Arumugam, Shri R. S.

Birua, Shri Kolai

Das, Shri N. T.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Gupta, Shri Kanwar Lal

Gupta, Shri Ram Kishan

Hazarika, Shri J. N.

Jha, Shri Shiva Chandra

Joshi, Shri Jagannath Rao

Katham, Shri B. N.

Kedaria, Shri C. M.

Mangalathumadam, Shri

Masuriya Din, Shri

Mehta, Shri P. M.

Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai

Patel, Shri J. H.

Pramanik, Shri J. N.

Sen, Shri P. G.

Sharma, Shri Beni Shanker

Sheo Narain, Shri

Solanki, S. M.

Suraj Bhan, Shri

Viswanatham, Shri Tenneti

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is : Ayes 89 ; Noes 23,

The motion was adopted.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, हम इसके खिलाफ वाक आउट करते हैं ।

(Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta and some other hon. Members then left the House)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "Page 23,—

for lines 1 to 8, *substitute* :

(3) On the day specified in the notice issued under sub-section (2), or as soon afterwards as may be, after hearing such evidence as the assessee may produce and such other evidence as the Income-tax Officer may require on specified points, and after taking into account all relevant material which he has gathered, –

(a) in a case where no assessment has been made under sub-section (1), the Income-tax Officer shall, by an order in writing, make an assessment of the total income or loss of the assessee, and determine the sum payable by him or refundable to him on the basis of such assessment,

(b) in a case where an assessment has been made under sub-section (1), if either such assessment has been objected to by the assessee by an application under clause (a) of sub-section (2) or the Income-tax Officer is of opinion that such assessment is incorrect, inadequate or incomplete in any material respect, the Income-tax Officer shall, by an order in writing, make a fresh assessment of the total income or loss of the assessse, and determine the sum payable by him or re-

*The following Members also recorded there votes :
Ayes : Sarvashri Shashi Bhushan, N. K. P. Salve, R. K. Amin and C. C. Gautam;
Noes : Shri Shri Chand Goyal.

fundable to him on the basis of such assessment.

Explanation—For the purposes of the section,—

(1) an assessment under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be incorrect, inadequate or incomplete in a material respect, if—

(a) the amount of the total income as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the total income on which the assessee is properly chargeable under this Act to tax ; or

(b) the amount of the tax payable as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the tax properly payable under this Act by the assessee ; or

(c) the amount of any loss as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the loss, if any, determinable under this Act on a proper computation ; or

(d) the amount of any depreciation allowance, development rebate or any other allowance or deduction as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the depreciation allowance, development rebate or, as the case may be, other allowance or deduction properly allowable under this Act ; or

(e) the amount of the refund as determined under sub-section (1) is greater or smaller than the amount of the refund, if any, due under this Act on a proper computation ; or

(f) the status in which the assessee has been assessed under sub-section (1) is different from the status in which the asssesee is properly assessable under this Act ;

(2) "status", in relation to an assessee, means the classification of the assessee as an individual, a Hindu undivided family, or any other category of persons referred to in clause (31) of section 2, and where the assessee is a firm, its classification as a registered firm or an unregistered firm.' " (126)

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clauses 31 to 33 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments to clause 34. Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta is absent.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I do not move my amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No amendment is moved. The question is :

"That clause 34 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 34 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 35 to 43 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments to clause 44.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : I do not move my amendments.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Then, the question is :

"That clause 44 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 44 was added to the Bill.

Clause 45. (*Amendment of Section 253 of Income-Tax Act, 1961*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move :

Page 27, line 20,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (21)

सभापति महोदय, मेरा संशोधन बहुत साधारण है और मंत्री महोदय, मुझे उम्मीद है इसको मान लेंगे। हमारे और उनके बीच में इसके अन्दर कोई बड़ा तफर्का नहीं है। ओरिजिनल बिल में 250 रुपये था जोकि असेसी को बतौर फीस के देना था यदि उसका असेसमेंट गलत हुआ है और वह हाईकोर्ट को मूव करता है । पहले यह 100 रुपये था । उसकी जगह बिल में 250 रुपये आया जिसको कमेटी ने घटाकर 125 रुपये कर दिया । मेरा कहना यह है कि 250 रुपया बहुत ज्यादा है और 125 कम है इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि उसकी जगह 150 कर दिया जाय । केवल 25 रुपये का फर्क है। कोई भी असेसी जिसके टेक्स की बात होगी और वह अपना केस रिओपेन करना चाहता होगा उसके लिए 25 रुपये कोई ज्यादा नहीं हैं और आपको भी आमदनी हो जायगी । तो 125 की जगह 150 कर दिया जाय। इसी तरह के मेरे और भी अमैंडमेंट्स हैं ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, यह बिल जैसा पहले था उसमें जो यह मद रखी गई थी उसमें था 250 रुपये । पहले 100 रुपये था । बिल में 250 रुपये आया । जब प्रवर समिति में बहस हुई तो उन्होंने इसे घटा कर 250 से 125 रुपये कर दिया ।

सभापति जी, झा जी चाहते हैं कि इसको 125 रु० से बढ़ाकर 150 रु० कर दिया जाय। मैं नहीं समझता कि इससे कोई विशेष फर्क पड़ेगा। मेरा अनुरोध है कि सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने जो मंजूरी दी है, उसको ही स्वीकार किया जाय ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put Amendment No. 21 moved by Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 21 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 45 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 45 was added to the Bill.

Clause 46 was added to the Bill.

Clause 47. (*Amendment of Section 256 of Income-Tax Act, 1961*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 27, line 26,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute*—

"fifty". (22)

इसमें भी, सभापति जी, वही बात है कि जहां 125 रु० रखा गया है, वहां 150 रु० कर दिया जाय ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति जी, इसमें भी जैसा सिलैक्ट कमेटी ने कहा है, वैसा ही रहने दिया जाय तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : May I put Amendment No. 22 moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House ?

Amendment No. 22 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That Clause 47 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 47 was added to the Bill.

Clause 48 was added to the Bill.

Clause 49. (*Amendment of Section* 274 *of Income-Tax Act*, 1961).

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 27, line 49,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifteen". (23)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I put Amendment No. 23 moved by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 23 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 49 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 49 was added to the Bill.

Clause 50 and 51 were added to the Bill.

Clause 52. (*Insertion of New Sections* 276 *C and* 276 *D in Income-Tax Act*, 1961).

SHRI SHIV CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 28, line 38,—

for "one year" *substitute* "two years". (24)

Page 28, line 39,—

for "four" *substitute* "seven". (25)

Page 29, line 22,—

for "one year" *substitute* "two years". (26)

Page 29, line 23,—

for "four" *substitute* "seven". (27)

Page 29, line 27,—

for "one year" *substitute* "two years". (28)

Page 29, line 29,—

for "four" *substitute* "seven". (29)

सभापति जी, क्लाज 52 एक बड़ी अहम क्लाज है। सिलैक्ट कमेटी में इस पर बहस हुई थी। इसमें सजा की बात है—जो रिटर्न फाइल नहीं करेगा, उसको सजा दी जायगी। इसमें कहा गया है—

> "(b) in any other case, be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine equal to a sum calculated at a rate which shall not be less than four rupees or more than ten rupees for every day during which the default continues, or with both."

इसके सभी सब-क्लाजेज में यही बात है। मेरा कहना यह है कि अगर आप टैक्स इवेजन को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो सख्ती से रोकिये। एक साल का रिगोरस-इम्प्रीजनमेंट में आप का क्या दर्शन है ? यदि एक साल की सजा देने से टैक्स इवेजन रुक जायगा, तब तो ठीक है, लेकिन मुझे इसमें शक मालूम होता है। मेरी दृष्टि में इसमें ज्यादा सख्ती बरतना अच्छा होगा, इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि इसको दो साल कर दिया जाय।

दूसरे संशोधन में— "not be less than four rupees or more than ten rupees....." यहां पर जो "नाट-लैस-दैन-4 रु०" है, इसको

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

7 रुपया कर दिया जाय। उसको प्रतिदिन जो फाइन देना होगा, वह 4 रुपये के बजाये 7 रुपया होना चाहिए। हकीकत में अगर आप टैक्स इवैजन को रोकना चाहते हैं तो इसको सख्ती से रोकिए।

कमेटी में जब बात हुई थी तो कहा गया कि कारपोरल पनिशमेंट सरकार देती है, निहत्थे सत्याग्रहियों के खिलाफ जब सशस्त्र सेना और पुलिस सरकार भेजती है—क्या वह सजा नहीं है। जो व्यक्ति संविधान के मुताबिक चलता है, कहीं पर घूम रहा है, सरकार उसके खिलाफ सशस्त्र सेना भेजती है—वह भी सजा ही है, जब यह काम आप करते हैं तो एक साल की सजा ज्यादा नहीं है, इसको दो साल रखिए। मेरा यही संशोधन अन्य सब-क्लाजेज पर भी लागू होता है।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, इसके बारे में जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने कहा प्रवर समिति में काफी विचार-विमर्श हुआ था। प्रवर समिति में इस बिल के जाने से पहले इस सजा की सीमा 6 महीने रखी गई थी, लेकिन वहां पर काफी बहस होने के बाद यह तय पाया गया कि इस सीमा को बढ़ा कर 1 साल कर दिया जाय।

जहां तक फाइन की बात है, जुर्माने की रकम भी पहले कम थी, लेकिन प्रवर समिति में इसको बढ़ा दिया गया। अब इसको और ज्यादा बढ़ाने में मुझे कोई औचित्य नजर नहीं आता। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि प्रवर समिति ने जिस रूप में इसको भेजा है, उसी रूप में इसको स्वीकार कर लिया जाय। मैं माननीय सदस्य से कहूंगा कि वे इस पर जोर न दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I will put amendments Nos. 24 to 29 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 24 to 29 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That Clause 52 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 52 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 53 to 55 were added to the Bill.

Clause 56. (*Amendment of Second Schedule of Income-Tax Act*, 1961).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 30, line 8,—

for "nine" *substitute* "ten". (30)

इस संशोधन में मैंने यही कहा है कि 9 प्रतिशत के बजाय 10 प्रतिशत का ब्याज रखा जाय।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, जैसा मैंने पहले कहा था कि 9 परसेंट का ब्याज बहुत सी चीजों पर लागू होता है, केवल एक ही जगह पर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि 9 परसेंट की जो सिफारिश की गई है, उसको ही रहने दिया जाय। माननीय सदस्य कृपया अपने संशोधन पर जोर न दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 30 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 30 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now the question is :

"That Clause 56 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 56 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 57 to 59 were also added to the Bill.

Clause 60. (*Amendment of Section 15 B of Wealth-Tax Act*, 1957).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 32, line 42,—

for "fifty" *substitute* "one hundred". (31)

Page 32, line 47,—

for "fifty" *substitute* "one hundred". (32)

मेरे दो संशोधन हैं। यहां से वेल्थ टैक्स का चैप्टर शुरू होता है। जब कोई व्यक्ति डिफाल्टर होता है और कन्टीन्यूड डिफाल्टर होता है तो उसमें सजा और पैनल्टी की बात आती है । मैं इसमें यही चाहता हूं कि दोनों जगहों पर 50 रुपये के बजाय 100 रु० रखा जाय ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : जिस तरह का संशोधन झा साहब ने प्रस्तुत किया था इनकम टैक्स के मामलों में उसी प्रकार का यह है। जैसे कि हमने इनकम टैक्स के सेल्फ असेसमेंट में कुछ गल्तियां होने पर 50 परसेंट का जुर्माना रखा था उसमें भी ये चाहते थे कि उसको सौ परसेंट कर दिया जाये । उसी तरह से सेल्फ असेसमेंट वेल्थ टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में जो है उसमें भी हमने 50 परसेंट का जुर्माना रखा है लेकिन उसको भी झा साहब चाहते हैं कि बढ़ाकर सौ प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये । इस सम्बन्ध में मैंने जो पहले कारण दिये थे कि इसको बढ़ाने से जिस तरह की स्थिति आ जाती है उससे वर्तमान में फायदा नहीं होगा और उससे टैक्स वसूल करने में कोई बड़ी भारी सुविधा नहीं होगी यदि इसको सौ प्रतिशत कर दिया जाये । इसलिए मैं झा साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि वे इस संशोधन पर जोर न दें बल्कि जिस तरह से यह प्रवर समिति से आया है उसी तरह से इसको मंजूर कर लें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put the amendments of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 31 and 32 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 60 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 60 was added to the Bill.

Clause 61. (*Amendment of Section 18 of Wealth-Tax Act*, 1957).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I move my amendments Nos. 33 and 34.

Page 33, line 8,—

for "five" *substitute* "one". (33)

Page 33, line 17,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifteen". (34)

The proviso of Sec. 61 says :

"Provided that if in a case falling under clause (c) of sub-section (1) the amount in respect of which penalty is imposable for the relevant assessment year, or where such disclosure relates to more than one assessment year, such amount for any one of the relevant assessment years, exceeds five hundred thousand rupees, no order reducing or waiving the penalty shall be made by the Commissioner unless the previous approval of the Board has been obtained." ;

पांच लाख की रकम होगी तो उसमें पैनल्टी रेड्यूस या वेव करने की बात नहीं रखी गई है । मेरा कहना यह है कि पांच लाख की रकम बहुत बड़ी रकम है । हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी आबादी ऐसी है जिसकी कि इनकम पांच लाख से ऊपर है ? इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान

[Shri Shiva Chandra Jha]

के वातावरण को मद्दे-नजर रखते हुए मैं चाहता हूं कि पांच लाख की जगह पर एक लाख कर दिया जाये ।

मेरा दूसरा संशोधन यह है कि जहां कि (बी) में कहा गया है :

Sub-section (b) says:

"the amount (as determined by the Wealth-tax Officer on assessment) in respect of which penalty is imposable under clause (c) of sub-section (1) exceeds a sum of twenty-five thousand rupees—" ;

इसमें भी मेरा यही कहना है कि 25 की जगह 15 कर दिया जाये ।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : वेल्थ टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में जो ये संशोधन हम कर रहे हैं इसमें हमने कई शक्तियां कमिश्नर के पास रखी हैं और कई शक्तियां सैन्ट्रल बोर्ड के पास रखी हैं । जब सिलैक्ट कमेटी में जब विचार-विमर्श हुआ तो यह तय पाया गया कि जो पांच लाख तक के केसेज हैं उसमें इस बात की शक्ति कमिश्नर्स को दे देनी चाहिए कि वहां वे चाहें तो जुर्माने को घटा सकते हैं या जुर्माने को हटा सकते हैं । अगर अब उसको एक लाख तक कर दिया जाये तो हिन्दुस्तान भर से इस तरह के केसेज जो बोर्ड के सामने आयेंगे उसमें काम करने में बहुत बड़ी कठिनाई हो जायेगी और दूसरी तरफ इतनी बड़ी मशीनरी जो हम लोगों ने कायम कर रखी है उसके पास कोई काम नहीं रह जायेगा । इसलिए मैं समझता हूं प्रवर समिति के द्वारा जो लिमिट बताई गई है उसी को हम मंजूर कर लें और माननीय सदस्य अपने संशोधन पर जोर न दें ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am putting the amendments of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 33 and 34 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 61 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 61 was added to the Bill.

Clause 62. (*Amendment of Section 24 of Wealth-Tax Act, 1957*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 34, line 3,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (35)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 35 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That Clause 62 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 62 was added to the Bill.

Clause 63. (*Amendment of Section 26 of Wealth-Tax Act, 1957*).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 34, line 6,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (36)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 63 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 63 was added to the Bill.

Clause 64. (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 27 OF WEALTH-TAX ACT, 1957).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 34, line 9,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (37)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 37 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 64 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 65 and 66 were added to the Bill.

Clause 67. (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 23 OF GIFT-TAX ACT, 1958).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 34, line 44,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (38)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 38 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 67 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 67 was added to the Bill.

Clause 68. (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25 OF GIFT-TAX ACT, 1958).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 35, line 3,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty." (39)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 39 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is : "That Clause 68 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 68 was added to the Bill.

Clause 69. (AMENDMENT OF SECTION 26 OF GIFT-TAX ACT, 1958).

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 35, line 6,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (40)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No 40 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 69 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 69 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 70 and 71 were added to the Bill.

Clause 72. [AMENDMENT OF SECTION 12 OF COMPANIES (PROFITS) SURTAX ACT, 1964].

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I beg to move :

Page 35, line 42,—

for "twenty-five" *substitute* "fifty". (41)

सभापति जी, वेल्थ टैक्स में ये 125 रखना चाहते हैं। चैप्टर 5 जो आगे शुरू होता है उसमें कम्पनीज प्राफिट्स सरटैक्ट ऐक्ट, 1964 में संशोधन करके कम्पनियों को भी वही देंगे। वेल्थ टैक्स में तो कुछ इंडिवीजुअल आ सकते हैं जिनसे कि आपको हमदर्दी हो सकती हैं लेकिन कम्पनी को आप किस आधार पर 125 देते हैं। मेरा कहना है कि उसको 150 कीजिए। कम्पनी के साथ कोई रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए।

श्री विद्या चरण शुक्ल : सभापति महोदय, यह बात ठीक है, जैसा श्री झा कह रहे हैं, मगर इसमें सवाल यह है कि प्रवर समिति में इसके ऊपर बहस हुई तब वहां पर हम लोगों ने इसकी लिमिट 250 रु० रक्खी थी, लेकिन उन्होंने घटाकर 125 कर दी। इसके बारे में प्रवर समिति की एक सिफारिश है और वह सर्वसम्मत सिफारिश है। उसके ऊपर किसी ने भी मिनट आफ डिसेंट नहीं दिया। चूंकि इसमें कोई मिनट आफ डिसेंट नहीं है, यह यूनेनिमस रिकमेंडेशन है, इसलिए वह इस पर जोर न दें। यह इस विधेयक का आखिरी संशोधन है, इसलिए वह इसको जैसे का तैसा रहने दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 41 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 41 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 72 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 72 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clauses 73 and 74 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 73 and 74 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Enacting Formula stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Title be added to the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill as reported by the Select Committee and as amended be passed."

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : On a point of order. As several amendments have been accepted, it is only proper that the Bill should be held over for the next day. That is Parliamentary practice as I read in *May*. This may be November. I am serious. We have passed a very controversial Clause in a very controversial manner. That is why I said it. If you are pleased to agree with me, you may hold it over. Otherwise we shall proceed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am in the hands of the House in such matters, because we have almost completed the deliberation on the Bill, but if some senior Members like Shri Tenneti Viswanatham are desirous of having sometime to consider the changes made, I will not stand in the way.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : I do not think we have any time.

I have given notice under rule 93(3) of certain consequential amendments which were not made while the concerned Clauses were under consideration. I beg to move :

Page 27,—

omit lines 9 to 11.

Page 27, line 12,—

omit "(b)".

Page 29,—

omit lines 18 to 25.

Page 29, line 26,—

omit "(b) in any other case".

SHRI KANWAR LAL GUPTA : On a point of order. It should be circulated. It has not been circulated.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : To which Clauses do they relate ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House adopted some amendments previously to Clause 30 of the Bill. These are only consequential amendments to Clauses 44 and 52. According to the rules, such consequential amendments can be moved at the third reading stage.

That is how these amendments are made; they are purely consequential/amendments.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : When the second reading was taken up most of us willingly and with a full heart said that the Government was very cooperative and the Department also was very cooperative during the Select Committee stage and that we all arrived at a very good Bill indeed. I wish I could say that now; I wish the Minister gave us the opportunity to say so now at this stage also. Today it is not because of the substance of the amendments that were adopted that I am rising to speak we have certain decorum in parliamentary procedure. The particular clause is a very controversial clause ; it originally gave power to the ITO to open an assessment after it was finalised by himself. Now the Select Committee considered it very carefully and did not agree to it. An alternative was found; sub-clause 3 was amended and an entirely new look was given to that clause. Government agreed. Even though in the Select Committee there were quite a good number of Members to outvote the Government, we never did so. It is a fact which you will permit me, Mr. Chairman, to say here we acted in a cooperative spirit. If the Minister did not agree to a particular suggestion, we used to hold it over and discuss it and iron out our differences and came to agreed conclusions.

According to the amendment accepted by the Minister here on the spot, all the small assessees are placed in the hands of the ITO who might happen to be unscrupulous. Today he may say : I have finalised your income-tax assessment I am a very small man and I go on with my business. After seven days perhaps he gets angry with me because I did not smile at him in a tea party and so he immediately sends a notice of reopening. Or, perhaps there is a function in his house; he might send for a carpet and some silver ware ; if it is not sent, immediately a notice will come. These things were happening; they will happen here after with redoubled vigour with this clause. It is for that reason all of us who had some knowledge of these things wanted that clause. I have not been

[Shri Tenneti Viswanatham]

recently paying incometax on account of Government itself deducting tax at the source but I know something of this ; I have friends and relations ; I was myself acting as the guardian of an incometax assesse for a long time. I know the ways of small men. Therefore we do not like to give too much power to small men. The Minister very graciously agreed there. Now the Minister has changed. There is a departmental meeting. Immediately he changes the clause. Is it right ? In other matters he says that the Select Committee has carefully considered this and therefore he is not going to accept this or that amendment but here, he says, "I have a departmental meeting and I was convinced that the Select Committee was wrong. It is this procedure with which I am aggrieved. It will set a very bad precedent and I do hope that hereafter no Minister will ever do such a thing..... (*Interruptions*) I to not work we have to set some standards not only in respect of procedure but also in administration. When a predecessor accepts in the Select Committee something it is only proper that the successor also gracefully accepts it. I might have differences of opinion, and no Minister completely and fully agrees with every other Minister. But he must stand by his predecessor. Mr. Dandekar was not there. Mr. Salve was not there at the time. (*Interruption*)

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : They have appended their Minutes of Dissent to this in that particular matter.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Yes ; I never said no. What I said was that after a full discussion, after the Minister willingly agreed to it, we accepted this. Therefore, I thought the procedure followed by the Government which does not have any grace about it. That is all that I can say.

So far as the section is concerned, it is a very bad section. We convinced the department and the Minister that it was a bad section, but now, you have thrown all those small assessees in the hands of unscrupulous small men you might have there. That is all.

Otherwise, the Bill is a fairly good measure, and I think the Government have not lost anything by accepting the suggestions of the Select Committee. The Select Committee has done its best and also the Government have accepted the other sections. The assessees also will not complain and the department also will not complain, and anyway, even if there is a complaint, in the light of experience, proper amendments may be made at a later time. That is all I have got to say.

SHRI N. K. SOMANI : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is but natural, at the end of a marathon exercise which involved not only the debate in the House but also the suggestions of the Members of the Select Committee, for some of us to reflect very briefly at this particular stage the essence of what little we have been able to achieve through the medium of this particular Bill, and the frustrations and disappointments that have been faced in spite of the very clear and outstanding evidence produced not only by the various witnesses from various walks of life but also from the department itself. Therefore, it is doubly disappointing that the Government of India, the Minister of Finance, have chosen to tread very cautiously or to use very cautious approach in certain matters where the subject was completely wide open and free from any controversy.

I would, however, like to say that this has been a Bill which takes a very limited step of progress and advancement, and I would not say that it is entirely unhelpful. The essence of the argument should run on the line that much more could have been done to develop and to straighten and simplify the various procedures on incometax and other matters that have been tried to be tackled in this particular Bill. Whenever some sensible and realistic suggestions had been made, whether it is in the case of assessment procedures that have just now been exposed by the hon. Member who preceded me or in the case of amortisation, when we talked about ceiling on enlargement or the changes in the definition of the various items of expenses, or whether we talked about domestic companies in certain fields which I think are very vital to India's development especially in the mining field, or the withholding of certain legitimate concessions or tax-concessions to those companies, I think the Government have singularly withheld, and I do not know to

what purpose, the grants of those legitimate demands. I think it is better to remind the hon. Minister that he should take very early opportunity to consider sympathetically all the aspects that he has now promised during the course of the debate as well as the amendments that have been moved by us, and about which he has promised today.

I would also like briefly to draw the attention of the House to the fact that of late there has been a plethora of Committees and Commissions which have gone into the various aspects of taxation, tax assessments, black money and all that kind of subjects that have been dealt with not only by the Boothalingam Committee and the committees that have followed it, but also by a lot of people preceding them. Now, when we deal with the subject in an *ad hoc* fashion like this and choose to take one bit from one committee and another bit from another section and a third, from a jumble from somewhere else, it not only gives a rude shock to the assessee or to the corporate sector to the registered or recognised firms, but also create a certain sense of uneasiness and uncertainty in the minds of those people who would like really to contribute to India's economic development.

16 hrs.

HUF is case in point. After all, if some Hindus have chosen to live in a joint family manner and have taken the burden of the dependents, if it has been conclusively proved that this has not been a matter involving considerable tax avoidance I do not see any reason why Government should go out of their way to shake the confidence of an institution about which we have spoken before.

The crux of the matter is there have been far too many changes in taxation, not only in procedural matters but in the matter of approach and attitudes, in a field which is sensitive. The Minister should know that in the Finance Ministry everything has got to be done so that the sensitivity and confidence of the assessees is not only not shaken but is reinforced. Therefore, if it is not possible to take a long term approach in such matters for a period of 10 or 15 years, if the Government is not in a position to define its policies—I am not talking of levels of taxation or any other concessions for a particular industry or group of assessees —for, say, 20 years, at least for a period of five years, say for the fourth or fifth plan period, it should be possible for Government to clearly lay down guidelines about the policies that will continue to rule either the corporate sector or mining industry etc. Development rebate was another case in point. It was extensively debated in the last budget session. There we pointed out that if you make violent and abrupt jerks in this fashion, it shakes the entire confidence of investors, sharesholders, small and large assessees, etc. It is these things which prove, by design or otherwise, to be a drag on the total effort that has to be put into the economic development of our country.

A lot of members have chosen to quote Mr. Bhoothalingam's report in parts. I would respectfully submit that it is not correct to take a particular report and exaggerate one portion of it, for instance development rebate. Mr. Bhoothalingam proposed a package deal, to go into the simplification and rationalisation of the income-tax and various other tax laws. He went deeply into this. A long time has elapsed since then and there is another committee which is going into allied matters. On the surface it is meant for collecting information about black money, but it will certainly have to go into several aspects covered by this Bill and this debate. Therefore, at the very top level, once for all for a period of five years, it should be possible for the Government to lay down firmly and clearly guidelines about various matters concerning the tax laws so that any assessee can go with his eyes open as far as this matter is concerned.

About amortisation, a lot has been said. The Minister has been good enough to promise to the House that as and when they gather experience they will try to keep and open mind not only in regard to the ceiling fixed at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent but also in regard to enlargement and inclusion of various other legitimate expenses that have got to be incurred from time to time. I would like to plead that they should certainly keep an open mind and a flexible policy in this regard. As experience accumulates—I do not agree with this approach, but if they have chosen to do it—they should certainly

[Shri N. K. Somani]

keep an open mind and try to meet the particular demands of a particular time.

I have already said that there was no particular reason to deny the domestic companies certain mining concessions that are being given to Indian companies. After all, domestic companies are subject to the laws of the land and they are doing a valuable service in copper and other mining operations. Therefore, this should have been done.

This is one department which collects revenue for the Government. But analysis of this particular revenue, research and development on the application of various trends and indicators—this exercise is completely lacking in this department.

I would like to suggest that either by the installation of a national computer centre attached to this Ministry, or the Central Board of Direct Taxes, or Indirect Taxes, they should make use of economic analysis in such a fashion that it will be possible to draw lessons to formulate a particular economic or tax measure in one field or another.

As far as the assessment producers are concerned, I certainly endore the views expressed by Shri Tenneti Viswanatham that in their enthusiasm to tighten the procedure, in their enthusiasm to increase the penalties, they should not put more and more hardship in the way of the small assessees. It is very well known in the country that there are a very few merchants or small traders who maintain their annual accounts, trading accounts, in the mercantile fashion or in any other intelligible fashion, and these are the people who do not have recourse to income-tax practitioners, who do not have any technical known-how relating to this complicated hydra-headed monster called the Income-tax Act. Therefore, these small assessees, the small traders and businessmen would not be able to follow and comply with absolutely meticulously, in letter and spirit, the various provisions of this particular law. So, I would like to plead with the Government that they should take steps to educate the tax-payers and assessees, people with small income, so that they are not put to unnecessary harassment. As in the case of other measures they have taken the attitude of hastening slowly or moving with caution, I could certainly plead with the Government that they should certainly hasten as long as education is not provided to the tax-payer.

In conclusion, I would like once again to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that this is a Bill which is a mixed bag. So, attempts should be made at the top national level to simplify and rationalies the entire procedure of income-tax, wealth-tax and all other taxes so that this whole plethora and jungle of laws that have been created during the last ten or fifteen years could be streamlined and straightened so that even the ordinary tax-payer, whether he is in the corporate sector, or in the co-operative sector or in his individual capacity, not only does not forget to pay his taxes in time but he understands the letter and the spirit of what are the requirements and that will help the country as a whole.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this Bill. I had the privilege of being a member of the Select Committee on this Bill where we heard very patiently the difficulties faced by the assessees and the suggestions to overcome them. I am happy that many of the suggestions and views of the witnesses have been accepted by Government. On some points like compulsory registration and taxation of Hindu joint families some amendments have been accepted.

In the Select Committee the fear was expressed by most of the witnesses that the reopening of assessment upto Rs. 7,500 will be harmful, will cause injustice and will create fear among the assessees. The Minister who was piloting the Bill was convinced of this argument and he agreed that the assessment can be re-opened only with the consent of the Commissioner. When a provision has been made after so much careful consideration, I am sorry that amendment has been withdrawn by Government. It is not at all fair. Many of the merchants are not educated and we are now creating in their mind a fear of re-opening their assessment by this provision. The re-opening of assessment will keep away assessees from

coming forward to file their returns for fear of harassment and the very object of simplification of the measure, namely, people voluntarily coming forward to file the returns, will be defeated.

This fear will continue. I specially want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to remove this fear among the assessees that they will be harassed. The officers in charge were also at that time convinced that some safeguards should be kept so that the assessees may have an assurance that they will not be harassed.

This amendment, I think, has done harm to the assessees and created fear in them. I think, a new practice has been accepted whereby an amendment accepted by the Government and the Select Committee is removed and revised. I want to stress very strongly that this should be looked after and some directive should be given by the Central Board of Revenue that assessments are not frequently opened, the assessees are not harassed and the fear in the mind of the assessees is removed. I want the hon. Minister to give such an assurance.

Regarding amortisation, we made a strong plea and submitted that smaller companies raising a capital of Rs. 10 lakhs will also have to spend a lot of money for advertisement and all the procedures whereas a company raising a capital of Rs. 5 crores will have to spend a little more but proportionately it will not be that much ; so, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent will be harmful to the smaller companies or companies which raise small funds and will be beneficial to big companies. On the one side, the Government's policy is to help the small entrepreneurs and small persons to come, on the other, by this flat rate they are not helping the small entrepreneurs or the small investors but are giving incentive to big capital issues. So, we submitted at that time that there should be a slab system. Either they should accept the actual expenditure incurred by the companies or there should be slab, say, 5 per cent up to Rs. 25 lakhs, 4 per cent above that etc., so that every section can get justice. At that time it was not accepted by the Government. I again request that some slab system should be accepted or the actual expenditure incurred by the company should be allowed as amortisation.

With these two suggestions I support the Bill.

श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त : सभापति जी, जिस उद्देश्य से यह बिल सदन के सामने आया था उसमें दो ही बातें कही गई थीं। एक तो सिम्प्लीफिकेशन होगा और दूसरे इनकम टैक्स का नेशनलाइजेशन होगा। उन उद्देश्यों को सामने रखते हुए मैंने यह कहा था कि यह मिक्स्ड बैग है। पर इस संशोधन के बाद जो सरकार ने अभी किया और जो मेरे मित्र साल्वे जी के संशोधन को माना, मैं यही कह सकता हूं कि इस बिल से जो बड़ी-बड़ी कम्पनियां हैं उनको तो लाभ हुआ लेकिन जो छोटे-छोटे असेसीज हैं उन पर इतना आघात है कि शायद उसका परिणाम आज यह सदन नहीं जानता, जब यह बिल लोगों के सामने आएगा और इस पर जब अमल होगा तब सरकार को और मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होगा। इस बिल में यह तो प्रावधान है कि जो कम्पनियां हैं उनको ढाई परसेंट खर्चा मिल गया, कम्पनियों को और सुविधाएं भी मिल गईं। इसलिए हो सकता है कि कम्पनियों के लोग या कम्पनियों के हितैषी इसका समर्थन कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिनका थोड़ा भी हित छोटे-छोटे असेसीज से है वह इसका समर्थन नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का मूलतः विरोध करना चाहता हूं और मैं समझता हूं कि इससे छोटे लोगों को तो आघात पहुंचेगा ही, सिम्प्लीफिकेशन के लिए भी जो पूरी तरह सोचकर एक काम्प्रीहैंसिव बिल लाने की जरूरत थी, वह भी नहीं हुआ और सरकार ने यह पीसमील लेजिस्लेशन लाकर एक हाफ हार्टेड अटेम्प्ट किया है। आपको आश्चर्य होगा यह जानकर, जैसा श्री विश्वनाथन जी ने कहा कि सारी सेलेक्ट कमेटी में साल या डेढ़ साल के दौरान में एक बार भी वोटिंग नहीं हुई और आपस में चाहे मेजारिटी किधर भी थी, कई बार गवर्नमेंट के खिलाफ मेजारिटी होते हुए भी वोटिंग नहीं हुई। यहां पर श्री सेठी जी बैठे हैं, मैं आपके

[श्री कंवर लाल गुप्त]

जरिए से उनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि वह मेरी इस बात की पुष्टि करें कि एक बार भी हमने वोटिंग नहीं होने दी। हालांकि कई बार ऐसी स्थिति थी पर हमने आपस में बातचीत करके एक कम्प्रोमाइज निकाला और जो एक संशोधन अभी आया वह भी एक कम्प्रोमाइज का ही तरीका है। जैसा कि अभी दमानी जी ने कहा यह एक तरह से ब्रीच आफ ट्रस्ट है और एक काम करने के तरीके के खिलाफ है जिसमें कि कुछ चीजें इस तरह से की जाती हैं, आपस में बैठ कर निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। सरकार उसमें बाद में बदल जाती है तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह परम्परा कोई अच्छी नहीं है। और आप देखें अभी क्या होगा ? यह जो आइडिया था कि जो छोटे-छोटे असेसी हैं उनका असेसमेंट बगैर बुलाए पूरा कर दिया जाय उसमें क्या होगा कि अगर कोई रेहड़ी वाला है, पेटी शाप-कीपर है, पान वाला है, उसकी पांच हजार, 6 हजार या 10 हजार आमदनी है तो उसके पास ज्यादातर लोगों के पास हिसाब नहीं होता। उनके पास पूरा हिसाब नहीं होता। तो उन लोगों का थोड़ा बहुत देखकर इनकम टैक्स आफिसर असेसमेंट आर्डर करके भेज देता था। अब जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी ने यह कहा कि जब तक यह शिकायत न हो उसके पास कि कहीं बचत हुई है या उसने बेईमानी की है, तब तक उसको आर्बीट्रेरी पावर नहीं देनी चाहिए कि वह कभी भी उसके केस को खोले लेकिन साल्वे जी के संशोधन के बाद उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को इतनी आर्बीट्रेरी पावर दे दी है कि कहीं भी किसी समय भी बगैर कोई कारण बताए, बगैर पूछे किसी से, अगर उसने गली में जाते हुए नमस्ते नहीं की तो वह कह सकता है कि अच्छा, मैं तुम्हारा असेसमेंट खोलता हूं। कोई लिमिट इसमें नहीं है। इस तरह की आर्बीट्रेरी पावर मैं समझता हूं कि सारे इनकम टैक्स ऐक्ट में नहीं है। अगर मान लीजिए असेसी गलती करता है, बेईमानी करता है तो हम उसका समर्थन नहीं करेंगे। उसके लिए इसमें पावर्स हैं। सेलेक्ट कमेटी में यह बात आई थी। 147 सेक्शन मैं आपकी आज्ञा से पढ़ना चाहता हूं उसमें देखिए, अगर कहीं भी लैकुना है, उसमें इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को पहले तो डिस्क्रीशन है कि चाहे वह 143 में असेसमेंट करे या न करे। अगर नहीं करता है तो उसकी मर्जी है। कोई उसको बाध्य नहीं करता है। अगर देखता है कि फिट केस है तो तब वह करेगा लेकिन अगर उसके ध्यान में आ जाय कि कुछ गलती हुई है, टैक्स की बचत की गई है तो उसको पावर्स हैं, इसमें आप देखिए, मैं पढ़ता हूं।

"147. If—

(a) the Income-tax Officer has reason to believe that, by reason of the omission or failure on the part of an assesssee to make a return under section 139 for any assessment year to the Income-tax Officer or to disclose fully and truly all material facts necessary for his assessment for that year, income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for that year, or

(b) notwithstanding that there has been no omission or failure as mentioned in clause (a) on the part of the assessee, the Income-tax Officer has in consequence of information in his possession the reason to believe that income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for any assessment year,"

—in that case, he can reopen the case.

चाहे तो असेसी का ओमिशन हो, कमीशन, हो, कोई फेल्योर हो, या पार्टली डिस्क्लोजर हो, पार्टली डिस्क्लोजर न हो और यह भी नहीं, अगर इनकम टैक्स अफसर को अपनी तरफ से भी कोई जानकारी हो तब भी वह खोल सकता है। अब इससे ज्यादा पावर आप इनकम टैक्स अफसर को क्यों देना चाहते हैं ?

यह जो ब्यूरोक्रेसी है यह तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा पावर लेना चाहेगी और मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय उनके हाथ के शिकार हुए हैं और जो सदस्य महोदय हैं जिन्होंने यह बात रखी है मैं उनको भी यह बात कहूंगा कि वह भी उनके हाथ में खेल रहे हैं, उनके हाथों के शिकार हो रहे हैं जाने या अनजाने।

अभी क्या किया—147 की जरूरत नहीं है, बगैर किसी कारण के बताये, उनको अगर व्हिम आ जायेगा, तो वह खोल सकते हैं। अब मुझे बताइये कि इससे क्या फायदा होगा। एक आदमी के पास आज असेसमेंट आर्डर आ गया। मान लीजिए, मेरे ही पास असेसमेंट आर्डर आ गया, मेरा केस फाइनल हो गया, साल, दो साल के बाद फिर नोटिस आता है, इनकम टैक्स आफिसर उसको रि-ओपन करना चाहता है, तो फिर रि-ओपन हो गया, इसमें फाइनेलिटी क्या हुई, तलवार फिर भी सिर पर लटकती रही।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि अभी यह बिल राज्य सभा में जायेगा। आप कृपया इसके बारे में दूसरे लोगों से सलाह कीजिए और देखिए लोग इसके बारे में क्या कहते हैं। केवल अफसरों की बातों में मत जाइये। अगर आप दूसरे लोगों से सलाह लेंगे, तो इसमें वही बात निकलेगी, जो हम कहते हैं, जो अफसर कहते हैं, वह बात नहीं निकलेगी।

अन्त में मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि इससे छोटे असेसीज का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। सभापति जी, सिलैक्ट कमेटी में एक भी विटनेस ऐसी नहीं आई, अगर आई है तो साल्वे जी कोट करके बतलायें, जहां यह कहा गया हो कि इतनी पावर्स इनकम टैक्स अफसर को देनी चाहिए। सब ने यही कहा कि इससे छोटे असेसीज का बहुत नुकसान हुआ है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि केवल इस संशोधन के कारण यह बिल ब्लैक-बिल के नाम से पुकारा जायेगा, क्योंकि इससे लाखों की तादाद में लोगों को नुकसान होगा। अगर मंत्री जी या साल्वे साहब को यह भरोसा हो कि लोग उनकी बात को वेलकम करेंगे, तो आप रेफ्रेण्डम करा लीजिए। अगर 100 में से 25 आदमी भी इस पक्ष में मत देंगे तो हम आपकी बात को मान लेंगे कि सरकार ने ठीक किया है। लेकिन अगर 90 प्रतिशत लोग यह कहें कि यह गलत हुआ है, तो सरकार को राज्य सभा में इस बिल में संशोधन कर देना चाहिए।

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : There is one advantage.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : No please. Let us finish the discussion. You have already made your speech.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, the general comments I have already made when I was participating in the general discussion. I would only like to dispel some of the grave apprehensions created by the extremely unfortunate speech of Mr. Kanwar Lal Gupta. I have no doubt that he has motives, though they have always been the highest. Perhaps it is out of sheer ignorance. I am not attributing anything else.

यह कहना कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर कभी भी असेसमेंट खोल सकता है, यह सबसे बड़ी भूल है, बुनियादी और अमूल भूल है। सैक्शन 153 के तहत उसमें असेसमेंट खोलने के लिए लिमिटेशन प्रेस्क्राइब कर दी गई है और जो भी असेसमेंट किया जाएगा There is a time limit prescribed in terms of Sec. 153. for an assessment to be re-opened. Let me tell him one thing more. Now my amendment has been accepted. Where the time expires under Sec. 153, the assessment cannot be re-opened under Sec. 147 or 148. He is saying that the smaller assessees can be put to a great deal of difficulty. In which way ? In which manner ? May I know ? He has not cited a single manner. He says that he is going to re-open in any circumstance and every circumstance. There are only two basic differences between my amendment which has now been accepted and the

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

amendment as was recommended by the Committee. Before I come to the two differences, there is one thing I am unable to understand. It is said that the Minister gave a promise that he will accept it. I was not there.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : No question of promise. His statement is wrong.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it an understanding ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : He was part of the Select Committee, and with his agreement the clause was redrafted.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Sir, for the sake of putting the record straight, since I understood Shri Guptaji to say that the Minister accepted the recommendation or the Bill as recommended by the Committee would be accepted, he is morally bound...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I am sorry there is a misunderstanding. All that we say is this. If you do not agree, you may not agree. In the Select Committee the Minister accepted a certain position and, therefore, the whole Bill was passed in a particular way. Now, his successor should not change it, having had an inter-departmental conference. That is all we say.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Impliedly or explicitly if he has accepted, does it mean that there is a bar to improve upon what the Select Committee has reported ? Sir, Parliament is above the Select Committee. What I say is not going to put difficulties in the way of the small assessee, honest assessee. What is the difference in this regard as it was recommended by the Select Committee and as the position now is as per the amendment which I have suggested ? The difference is this. The assessee challenges and says that his figure is correct and that he is not going to accept even one rupee addition by the ITO. The ITO can do nothing about it. He will have to call the assessee, take the evidence and make a final assessment.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : The smaller assessee will suffer unnecessarily and he has to go many times to the Income-tax Officer. He has to engage Income-tax practitioners and incur huge expenses for the same. The idea of encouraging small assessees to come forward to file their returns and offering other facilities will be defeated.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The small assessee need not engage a lawyer at all. He can simply write saying, "I object to this assessment, I do not accept it ;" that is all. He can simply say, 'My return is final'. That is the end of the matter. He need not go to a lawyer. He need not engage an income-tax practitioner. The democles' sword hangs on the head of the honest assessee. If he says : I don't care what you have to say in the assessment, you made it at my back, then the ITO can do nothing about it. He has to summon him, take his evidence, and make the final assessment. Thereafter the regular procedure will follow. Whether it is small or big assessee, the provision for summary assessment is there. I cannot understand how it is considered that smaller assessees will be hit and bigger assessees will be at an advantage. Not a single instance like that has been cited. This is where the Department has tripped and it is not for me to make the Department any wiser. If the ITO makes an assessment, I am not liable to accept it and pay tax, to the extent of the disputed item, because it is made at the back of me, without affording me opportunity to lead the appropriate evidence. That would have been the end of the matter. No liability over and above what I have accepted should be passed on to me.

My hon friend Shri Gupta champions the cause of the honest assessee. What is the authority of the ITO under Section 143 and under Section 147 ? If he opens under Sec. 147 he will open under Section 143. The objection is that, he should not open under Section 143, but under Section 147. There is some reason for it. Both 147(a) and 147(b) have been the subject matter of prolonged debate and litigation and I think Shri Guptaji will bear me out on this point, that 80% of the cases aros because of the restricted scope of thos sections, and the technicalities involved The question of the jurisdiction of the ITO

which is a limited jurisdiction in terms of those sections have been stifled and stultified from reopening assessments. Under Section 143, this can be done. If he does not salute him ten times, it does not matter.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : How many occasions he has to go to the Income-Tax Officer at inconvenient times ? That is the point.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The assessee need not go at all if he does not object. The assessment has to be completed within the time prescribed. That was there under the earlier Act also.

If the assessment is reopened under section 147, how many times has he to go ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : That is all right. That is understood.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What is understood ?

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Having made it final, he himself opens it. So, the position is totally different.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Does he not have to walk then ? If it is opened under section 147 he does not have to go in a rickshaw ? Does he not to have to use his feet ? If it is opened under section 143, then only he has to use his feet ?...

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : This is too much.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is a difference that they are seeking to draw without any distinction, about the number of times that he has to be present there. The basic question is this whether or not when there is an under-assessment of an assessee, you want to vest the income-tax officer with the authority to reopen the assessment, of course, within the limitations laid down, because assessment under section 143 has to be subject to section 153 ? My hon. friend Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta may do well to check up section 153. An assessment under section 143 cannot be made any time as thought of by him.

I would submit that an assessee who is an honest assessee, who does not want the income-tax officer to fix a liability arbitrarily on him need not be scared, whether he is big or small. Only such assessees as want some protection under technicalities or want protection under a facade of having filed a correct and proper return are the only ones who will not be so easily protected by my amendment.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : I think that it is a very bad insinuation.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : I think it is a very important amendment. So, kindly allow me also to make some observations. I would not take more than two or three minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already, it is late.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : Why should you not premit ? In the third reading, I think that only four or five Members have participated.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I think we have had sufficient discussion during the third reading.

SHRI SHIVA CHANDRA JHA : I also want to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One Member from the Jan Sangh has already spoken, namely Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta. As for Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, I think that he has monopolised most of the debate during the first reading and second reading. Does he want to speak again during the third reading ?

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मैं सिर्फ दो तीन मिनट ही लूंगा ।

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : What is this kind of partiality that you are showing ? If you permit him, then I must also be permitted. Why do you want to discriminate ? I am very sorry. I could have expected this from anybody else but not from you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, please. I never thought that Shri S. S. Kothari can lose his temper like this. I said that one Member from the Jan Sangh had already

[Mr. Chairman]

spoken. In the case of Shri Shiva Chandra Jha, there is a difference, because he represents another party in this House. So, when the hon. Member makes remarks, let him be careful.

Now, Shri Shiva Chandra Jha.

SHRI S. S. KOTHARI : An idol has fallen. I am sorry to say that.

श्री शिव चन्द्र झा : मन्त्री महोदय जब विधेयक को पेश कर रहे थे तो खुद उन्होंने कहा कि एक्सपेरिमेंट के रूप में हम लोग आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। कुछ नई बातें इस विधेयक में आ रही है और उनको हम एक्सपेरिमेंट करने जा रहे हैं—एक नया तरीका चला करके। ठीक है, आप एक्सपेरिमेंट करते हैं, करें लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आपने अपने सामने कोई अवधि रखी है कि एक दो साल के बाद हम इसका लेखा-जोखा करेंगे कि इस विधेयक को पास करने के बाद हमको क्या प्राप्ति हुई है और जो हमारा मकसद था उसमें कितनी सफलता मिली है ? यदि नहीं तो टैक्स के सम्बन्ध में जो कुछ और रिपोर्टें आने वाली हैं जैसे वांचू कमेटी की रिपोर्ट—उनके संदर्भ में क्या आप संशोधन करेंगे या नहीं या आप कोई काम्प्रिहेंसिव विधेयक लायेंगे या नहीं ?

दूसरी बात यह है कि इनकम टैक्स आफिसर को कुछ ज्यादा ताकत दी गई है। कुछ कन्ट्रोल भी है लेकिन साल्वे जी के संशोधन से ऐसा जान पड़ता है कि उनको ज्यादा ताकत मिल रही है। जैसा कि मैंने प्रथम वाचन में ही कहा था कि इस विधेयक में कम्पनी वाद ज्यादा है, समाजवाद नहीं है। इस विधेयक से कम्पनियों को ही ज्यादा फायदा होने वाला है। पिछली योजनाओं में डेवलपमेंट रिबेट और टैक्स हालीडे के नाम पर उनको बहुत सी छूटें दी गई हैं और अब तो स्थिति ऐसी हो गई है कि इन्वेस्टमेंट हालीडे चल रहा है, प्राइवेट सैक्टर हड़ताल पर है। अभी एक करोड़ तक इन्वेस्टमेंट पर लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं थी और अब कहा जा रहा है कि 5 करोड़ तक रियायत दो। इस तरह से प्राइवेट कैपिटल ने—इन्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट को रोक रखा है। दूसरी बात यह है कि जो कोर सैक्टर है उसमें कांशसली या अनकांशसली प्राइवेट कैपिटल घुस रहा है। इण्डस्ट्रियल पालिसी रेजोल्यूशन पर छिपे तौर से आघात हो रहा है।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि औद्योगिक विकास को मद्देनजर रखते हुये सरकार को कुछ कदम उठाने चाहिएं। एक तो यह कि जो बैंक्स बचे हुए हैं जिनका कि राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं हुआ है, उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाए। दूसरे भूतपूर्व राजाओं को जो भी रिलीफ देने की बात चल रही है। उसको सरकार छोड़ दे। इसी तरह से इस देश के जो 75 मानोपलि हाउसेज हैं उनका सरकार शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। प्लानटेशन इण्डस्ट्री और विदेशी कम्पनियों का सरकार राष्ट्रीयकरण कर ले। उसी प्रकार से जमीन के मामले में मिल्कियत और इनकम सीलिंग की बात जैसी कि मैंने शुरू में कही है, उसका भी करना चाहिए। ये 5-6 कदम अगर सरकार उठायेगी तो समाज के विकास और पुनर्निर्माण का जो मसला है उसकी तरफ हमारा रेडिकल कदम माना जायेगा। इन बातों से ही हमारी समस्या का कुछ हल निकल सकता है। वर्ना जो यह विधेयक है जिसके जरिए से आप एक्सपेरिमेंट करना चाहते हैं उसमें हम आपके साथ हैं और देखना चाहते हैं कि उसका क्या नतीजा होता है लेकिन अगर ठीक एक्सपेरिमेंट नहीं होता है तो उसके लिए आप आश्वासन दीजिए कि बाद में एक काम्प्रिहेंसिव विधेयक लायेंगे।

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Though lately there has been a little controversy about certain amendments that were moved to cl. 30, the debate, by and large, has been constructive and hon. members who participated in it have kept it at high level. I must also compliment hon. mem-

bers for having studied this rather complex question properly and carefully and making a good contribution to the debate.

I have had occasion to give assurances of considering several suggestions made during the debate. I shall do so expeditiously so that all those suggestions made, which could not, for various reasons, be accepted during discussion could be properly examined to see whether such of those suggestions which could be incorporated in the law or in the rules, in keeping with the scheme of the law and keeping in our total objective as far as taxation matters are concerned, could be used profitably.

I must say that in the beginning of my opening speech itself I had made it clear regarding cl. 30 that whereas there was a recommendation of the Select Committee before the House, the minute of dissent appended to the Report of the Committee by Shri Salve has considerable force. I had also said at that time that I would like to have the guidance of the House regarding this particular clause and after hearing various members here shall decide whether I should accept the amendment that are moved by Mr. Salve or I should acceept the Bill as was reported by the Select Committee. It is absolutely unfair for any hon. Member to allege here that the Government is changing its attitude or its commitments. No commitment of any kind was made in the Select Committee. I can give many instances of members who did not append a Minute of Dissent on a particular matter but spoke here against several things which the Select Committee has suggested. For instance, Shri Kanwar Lal Gupta moved several amendments opposing what has been suggested by the Select Committee though he did not append any Minute of Dissent to the report of the Select Committee. I would not allege that he went back on his commitment or changed his stand. I would say that the Government with its officials and legal experts and the hon. Members sat in the Select Committee, put their minds together and drew up a certain scheme accepting certain amendments, but the ultimate decision rests with the House and the Government is not committed to any stand this way or that way. Therefore, for Mr. Viswanatham or any other Member to allege that the Government is going back on its word is not correct and I emphatically repudiate this kind of allegation. I think it is very unfair to make any such allegation.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM : Only it is correct.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : Another thing which we have tried to do— I hope we will succeed to an extent— is to simplify the provision and make them more understandable. Unfortunately, so far whenever this exercise was undertaken, the laws have become more complicated instead of becoming simplified. I hope this time at least we shall to an extent succeed in simplifying the provisions of this Act. As a matter of fact, if we were using these taxation laws only for the purpose of collection of revenue, the laws would not have been so complicated, but we all know that apart from collection of revenue, there are various other objectives that we seek to fulfil by these taxation law like enforcing social justice, enforcing equality, reducing the gap between the richer and the rich, the rich and the poor etc., and because of that we have to insert many provisions which may not be strictly necessary from the point of view of collection of revenue only. If you want to prevent the concentration of economic power in a few hands, we have to put many things in these laws, and there are various other aims of this kind which we have accepted as a matter of policy, which have to be put in the laws, and because of that these laws become complicated These laws are not meant purely for collection of revenue. There are certain economic obligations that the Government has towards the people, and to that extent, out of necessity these laws will be slightly complicated and there is no getting away from this fact. I wish we could simplify them a little more, but I do not think that it is possible to simplify them in such a manner as to make them understandable to the common people.

We have tried to achieve some kind of peaceful atmosphere between the tax collector and the assessee in this Bill. Clause 30, about which there was such controversy, is one of the most important clauses of this Bill. Hon. Members from both sides

[Shri Vidya Charan Shukla]

representing both points of view explained the position. I would in short indicate the position as I look at it.

16.45 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We wanted that there should be summary assessment. It was pointed out to us that in the process of summary assessment injustice may result. But the difficulty aries that it was not possible under sections 147 and 148 to reopen these cases.

Because of the operation of court judgments, etc., it would have become very cumbersome and difficult to retain that. The small assessees would suffer on account of that. We thought that the small assessee whose case was disposed of in a summary manner should have an opportunity of going to the income-tax officer and tell him : here a mistake had been committed and so I want to be heard. Therefore we have accepted the amendment of Mr. Salve. It does not make any difference whether power had been given to the income-tax officer to reopen the case or not because as Mr. Viswanatham and Kanwar Lal Gupta and Kothari know those powers were available to the ITO under 147 and 148. No new power has been given by this amendment which we have accepted in the House. An unnecessary furore had been made in this matter.

Shri Shiva Chandra Jha said that this Bill was going to benefit companies. I should assure him that this would benefit mostly small assessees and not the big companies. The new provision in respect of amortisation of certain expenditure would help the growth of small people in industry ; it is not going to help the bigger people much but the middle level and the lower level people whether in the corporate sector or the non-corporate sector. I am glad that by and large the Bill had received the support of all sections of the House and I hope that the House will now pass the Bill unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall first put the consequential amendments which the Government moved to the vote of the House. The question is :

Page 27,—

omit lines 9 to 11

Page 27, line 12,—

omit "(b)"

Page 29,

omit lines 18 to 25

page 29, line 26,—

omit "(b) in any other case"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

श्री मधु लिमये : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरा विधेयक लेने के पहले आप जरा संसद्-कार्य मंत्री तक हमारा एक निवेदन पहुंचा दें। जावेद आलम, लेक्चरर, का जो मामला है उसको लेकर 21 लड़कों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है। पार्लियामेंट स्ट्रीट पुलिस स्टेशन पर उन्हें खाना भी नहीं दिया गया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इसकी जानकारी हासिल करके सदन स्थगित होने के पहले एक बयान देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : Not anything, at any time, without any notice. There must be some procedure followed for these things. I am so sorry.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्हें खाना तक नहीं मिला। इसलिए जावेद आलम का मामला बहुत अहम है।

16.50 hrs.

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES ORDERS (AMENDMENT) BILL

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.

HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I beg to move :

> "That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the Joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

Sir, articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution provide that the President may with respect to any State or Union territory specify the castes, races or tribes which shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes in relation to each State and Union territory. In pursuance of these provisions, the President made the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950, specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the then Part A and B States. In the following year, he made the Constitution (Scheduled Castes Part C States) Order, 1951, and the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes Part C States) Order, 1951 in respect of the then Part C States. Separate orders have also issued specifying the Scheduled Castes in Jammu and Kashmir, Dadra and Nagar haveli, Pondicherry, Goa, Daman and Diu. In addition, Presidential orders specifying the Scheduled Tribes have also been issued in respect of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Uttar Pradesh and Nagaland. Under the Constitution, the order issued by the President specifying the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can only be varied by a law made by Parliament.

The lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes appearing in the various orders came up for criticism on a number of occasions both in Parliament and outside on the ground that they were not rational and contained several anomalies. The State Governments were, therefore, asked to suggest amendments to these lists and in 1965 the Government appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Lokur to examine the whole question and make recommendations. The report of the Lokur Committee was examined by Government and also discussed with Members of Parliament and State Ministers belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As a result of these consultations, Government prepared a Bill which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on the 12th August, 1967. The Bill was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament in March, 1968. The Joint Committee's task was indeed a heavy one, but the Committee undertook it with great zeal and enthusiasm. They called for the views of public bodies and organisations and individuals interested in the subject and also addressed all the State Governments to obtain their views in regard to the lists as they appeared in the Bill. The Committee also divided itself into study groups which visited the areas predominantly inhabited by the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in most of the States in the country in order to obtain a certain idea of the various communities whose claim for inclusion in the lists was to be decided upon.

In all, the committee received 262 memoranda and representations from various organisations and individuals. These memoranda covered requests for inclusion or exclusion in respect of about 400 communities, each of which called for a detailed examination on the basis of social, economic and other considerations. The committee held 22 sittings in all. They also heard evidence from parties who made representations. We must record our appreciation of the great care and thoroughness which the committee bestowed in studying each case coming before them.

Subsequent to the presentation of the Joint Committee's report on the 17th November, 1969, Government has received several representations from various organisations and individualisations asking for the inclusion of some communities or for making some other changes in the list. All these representations have been very carefully considered and in cases where it was found that there was justification on for such inclusion or change, we are moving suitable amendments.

The House should realise that the number of castes and sub-castes mentioned in the schedule is almost 2125 based on the

[Shri K. Hanumanthaiya]

1961 census figures and 622 communities which find a place in the Bill will not have any figures against them. Therefore, the consideration of the Bill is one of the most complicated, for no member of the House, for that matter on man in India, can keep in his mind the names of all these 2700 and odd communities, determine the merits and demerits of each case and then come to a decision satisfactory to everyone concerned. This is an uphill task we have to face. Therefore, whenever we make some suggestion either for inclusion or for exclusion, we have to bear in mind the immensity of the task that is involved. Therefore, Government is guided by two sets of principles : The state Governments and the Joint Committee Report. I have already submitted that the Joint Committee has gone into the details of everyone of these cases and has made the report. Therefore, it is not anxiety that has to govern our decision but it is the sober approach and reconciliating approach that will ultimately do good to the communities concerned. Government generally accept the Bill as reported by the Joint committee. There are, however, one or two issues on which Government admit Government have their own views. One recommendation of the Joint Committee is that when a person has given up his t ibal faith and has embraced Christianity or Islam, he should cease to be deemed to be a member of a scheduled tribe. This is a very controversial matter. In the report of the Joint Committee it has been said that my predecessor had informed the committee that he would find it difficult to accept this amendment. We have since examined it and we find that constitutionally such an amendment is not sustainable because it discriminates between converts to Christianity and Islam on the one hand and converts to other religions on the other. (*Interruption*). I am only explaining the constitutional aspect at present. Again, in the 1961 census only 4·19 per cent of the Scheduled Tribes declared themselves as following a tribal religion. If conversion from a tribal to individual religion is made a disqualification, then most of the Scheduled Tribes would become de-Scheduled. In view of these difficulties, government are of the view that the amendment proposed by the Joint Committee may be considered by the House from this constitutional point of view.

17 hrs.

I have had discussions with the concerned persons. Their point of view is that the converts to Christianity get double benefits. The Christian missionaries help them in various ways. In fact, some of the Christian converts in Assam and North East Frontier Area are most advanced than the so-called Savarna classes. Therefore, they feel that the converts to Christianity in particular are not in need of this kind of help. And the further argument is these converts will get help from two sources—from the Christian missions and from the governments. Therefore, they argue that whereas the rest of the Scheduled Tribes get help only from one source, the Scheduled Tribes converts get help from two sources and they have better advantages and the other Scheduled Tribes have a handicap. I am trying to find a solution which is just to both the sections of the tribal communities. I will be able to do so in the course of the debate. Therefore, no member who holds one view or the other on the subject need feel that government has taken a partisan view, or it is opposing a view which is just on the face of it. I plead that they may have patience till we evolve a solution which is acceptable to everybody.

Another amendment suggested by the Joint Committee is the Scheduling of the tea garden labourers of Assam. These tea garden labourers belong mostly to the tribal communities who have migrated from Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, where these communities have been specified as Scheduled Tribes. The questions whether these migrant tribes should be treated as Scheduled Tribes had been engaging the attention of the government of India and various committee were set up from time to time. The Backward Classes Commission was of the opinion that these tribes are quite backward socially and educationally and should be included in the list of other backward classes. They did not recommend their inclusion in Scheduled Tribes. The Chairman of the Commission in his letter, forwarding the Report, has stated that "in our opinion, assistance is needed in order to enable them to maintain contacts with their homes and more especially to maintain their way of life". The Lokur Committee

also considered that the tea garden labourers do not satisfy the criteria for inclusion as Scheduled Tribes.

Even on this question the government is not anxious to take a partisan view. Members will express themselves, their views will be heard and we will see how far justice can be done to the section concerned. I merely plead at this stage that these migrant labourers are considered to have lost their characteristics, according to these reports, and, therefore, the House has to carefully consider the issue.

Under article 341 a list of Scheduled Castes is prepared for each State separately depending on the economic and social position of the caste in that State. This varies widely and each State list has to be considered on the facts prevailing in the State and not merely on the name of the caste. The Joint Committee has suggested that if a Scheduled Caste person migrates from one State to another in which his caste is not scheduled, he should be regarded as a member of a Scheduled Caste in the State to which he has migrated.

We have carefully examined this recommendation also. Such an amendment will lead to discrimination, because the migrant Scheduled Caste person belonging to a particular caste will be regarded as a Scheduled Caste person in the State to which he has migrated, while a resident of that State belonging to the same caste will not be regarded as a person belonging to the Scheduled Caste and he will be ineligible for facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes. This view also deserves consideration by the House.

I may also say a word about the follow-up necessary after this Bill becomes law. After the Bill is enacted, it will be necessary for the Registrar General to make an estimate of the population of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the new list. Thereafter, the Election Commission will have to delimit constituencies in accordance with the revised population figures. Clauses 6 to 9 of the Bill make provisions to enable the Election Commission to take necessary steps for delimitation of constituencies.

These clauses have been reexamined and in order that the work of the Commission in this regard may be facilitated it has been found necessary to make a few changes in these clauses. Necessary amendments in this regard are being brought forward.

I am very happy to see that one recommendation of the Joint Committee is in a way very helpful to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Normally, a woman marrying a Scheduled Caste has the same social and economic status as her husband. Under the present law, however, such a woman continues to retain her own caste and is not eligible for any facilities admissible to Scheduled Castes. This is an anomalous position and, therefore, the Committee feel that it is desirable to include a provision whereby a woman marrying a member of the Scheduled Castes will be deemed to belong to the caste of her husband. This suggestion or amendment in particular I heartily welcome. The social gates, as it were, are sought to be unlocked by the Committee so that there may be encouragement for savarna girls to marry Harijans.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Savarna boys also.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : It is a very welcome thing and all of us, who want to remove untouchability and who want to raise the status of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, feel very happy about this recommendation. I congratulate the Joint Committee which has made this fundamental and farreaching recommendation.

This Bill deserves, as I have already said, careful consideration in the sense that the number of communities involved is so great that every one of us has to exercise patience in advocating our respective points of view.

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill to provide for the inclusion in, and the exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation, and redelimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so far as such

[Mr. Speaker]

readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such inclusion or exclusion and for matters connected therewith, as reported by the joint Committee, be taken into consideration."

I thought I must tell you about the allocation of time so that you may be within the time-limit fixed. Out of 6 hours allotted for the Bill, 3 hours and 30 minutes have been allotted for the general discussion, 2 hours for the clause-by-clause consideration and 30 minutes for the third reading of the Bill.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The time allotted is too short.

SHRI DEORAO PATIL (Yeotmal) : There are about 400 amendments.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The time should be extended.

MR. SPEAKER : The same House has approved this much time for the Bill.

SHRI TENNETI VISWANATHAM (Visakhapatnam) : We did not know there were 2700 communities...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH (Rohtak) : This is a very important Bill. The time should be extended.

SHRI P. K. DEO : So many amendments moved by the Minister have completely changed the character of the Joint Committee Report. So, more time is necessary for the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Arumugam.

*SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM (Tenkasi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, though the Joint Committee considered the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders (Amendment) Bill, 1967 and submitted their Report a year ago, only now the Bill has come up before the House. I was a Member of the Joint Committee. At the time of finalisation of the Draft Report I pointed out that due to a spelling mistake the scheduled tribe called 'Kani' was deleted ; it was written as 'Kanian' and so it was omitted. The then Minister, Shri Govinda Menon, conceded the point and said :

"It should be 'Kani'. There is a spelling mistake. It may be corrected. 'Kani' is an astrologer. If an amendment comes before Parliament, I shall accept it.....

We shall accept it ; inclusion, if any, can be done only in the House."

Accordingly, I have given a Notice of an Amendment in respect of this Scheduled Tribe. The Amendment which is at serial number 92 reads as follows :

Page 40,—

after line 8, *insert*—

"5A. Kani".

Since the then Minister had accepted my contention, I thought that the Government themselves would bring forward this amendment. But, I hope that the Government would accept my proposed amendment. A number of amendments have been given notice of by the Government to this Bill. I find that a caste named Rajgond has been included in the list, regarding which there have been a number of representations.

MR. SPEAKER : You used to talk in English when you were my neighbour.

SHRI G. KUCHELAR (Vellore) : Translation facilities have been provided.

MR. SPEAKER : If everybody starts speaking in his own language, there is no use of a Speaker sitting here.

SHRI S. XAVIER (Tirunelveli) : Let everyone speak only in English !

SHRI G. KUCHELAR : He is only availing of the translation facilities which have been provided.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : We had decided in the Joint Committee that, if a Harijan migrated from one State to another, then he should be deemed to be a Harijan in the State to which he migrated. I would like to point out that it is not proper for the Government to modify that decision. On this occasion, I would also like to place some of my views regarding the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. No direct benefit would accrue to the scheduled tribes by mere enumeration of certain castes and tribes in the List. The erstwhile leaders and the Government used to devote their time and energy for the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. I have to regretfully point out that the present Government do not evince as much interest in their problems.

It has been stated and accepted many a time by all of us that the progress of Harijans lies in their education. In this context, we have to examine whether the scholarships awarded to Harijan students are adequate and with the existing quantum of scholarships available whether the indigent Harijan parents can afford to give education to their wards. The income limit of the parents for awarding such scholarships is very low and I feel strongly that it should be raised. In Colleges, Harijan students do not get admission for science subjects in adequate proportion. If a Harijan student fails in an examination in Medical Colleges, he is denied the scholarship due to him. In Hostels Harijan students do not easily get accommodation. Though this matter has been raised a number of times here and elsewhere, the Government have not cared to look into this problem.

SHRI K. HANUMANTHAIYA : May I raise a point of order, Sir ? The hon. Member is speaking about the general question of education and economic development.....(*Interruptions*). This Bill is for inclusion in and exclusion from, the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes for purposes of delimitation.

श्री रवि राय (पुरी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस तरह के इन्टरवेंशन की जरूरत नहीं है। वह ठीक बोल रहे हैं, उनको बोलने दिया जाय।

MR. SPEAKER : That is all right. Let him say what he wants. You may say what you like.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : The Harijan students of Tamil Nadu at Madras went in a procession for submitting a Memorandum to the Minister of Tamil Nadu with a view to get their grievances redressed. Their grievances were not redressed, but they were arrested. Under these circumstances, I wonder what kind of progress the Harijans can make.

I would ask whether all the educated young men are getting employment. Is it not a common sight that thousands of educated unemployed youths are roaming listlessly in the streets ? It was said that Harijan representatives should be included in the Recruitment and Selection Committees. Has it been done ? In the matter of promotions in Services, have the Harijans got their due ? Though examinations are conducted by the departments, the employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are deliberately failed and thereby they are deprived of their promotions--this is the common allegation throughout the country. What have the Government done in this regard ? Though it has been repeatedly pointed out inside and outside this House that some posts of Ambassadors and Governors should go to Harijans, have the Government considered this proposition seriously ? I regret to say that the Government seem to think that it is *infra dig* to appoint Harijans for such high posts.

In the matter of economic development, what is the share that the Harijans have been allowed to enjoy ? They continue to be as before and there is no significant change in their economic status. Empty slogans and catchy phrases cannot lead the Harijans to progress. We have demanded on numerous occasions that ways and means should be found out for the industrial and economic progress of Harijans. I say in anguish that even the Prime Minister is all the whole thinking as to how an industrial licence for manufacturing small cars can be

[Shri R. S. Arumugam]

granted to her son, but does not seem to take equal interest in the economic welfare of Harijans.

Untouchability and casteism are practised more virulently nowadays. In a village named Kilavenmani in Tamil Nadu, 43 Harijans were huddled together in a hut and were burnt alive. This unprecedented atrocity had been committed in 1969 and I don't think that such a ghastly incident would have taken place in any other part of the world. I would like to narrate another incident of untouchability. In a village named Thiruppani Karisalkulam in Tiruneveli District.....

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Arumugam, I am following the English translation. This Bill has a specific and particular scope. It is not a general discussion.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Sir, unless they do all these things for the welfare of scheduled caste people, what is the use of altering the List ? Therefore, I am giving some suggestions.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought that after the Minister pointed out you might restrict your speech to the scope of the Bill, but still you are continuing like this. I would request you to keep yourself within the scope of the Bill.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Sir, I am finishing shortly.

SHRI RANDHIR SINGH : Sir, the definition of 'relevance' should be modified.

MR. SPEAKER : I am only afraid that if tomorrow somebody reads the speech, he will just wonder as to where was the Speaker at that time. That is why I point this out.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : In Thiruppani Karisalkulam, one Mandiramurthi, a Harijan leader, was brutally murdered for the simple reason that he entered a restaurant. The man who committed this murder was the brother of the local DMK Unit office bearer and that is why the Police cannot take effective action against him. It is not known what would be the final outcome of the case.

MR. SPEAKER : As I stated just now, if anyone reads the speech, he will wonder where was the Speaker at that time. That is why I am saying this. He will say : "all of us are chips of the same block." Mr. Arumugam, I have all respect for you and for your views. The scope of the Bill is to provide for the inclusion and the exclusion from the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes of certain castes and tribes, for the readjustment of representation and re-delimitation of parliamentary and assembly constituencies in so for as such readjustment and re-delimitation are necessitated by such arrangements. Where have you gone into the question of someone being stabbed in a particular village and the policeman not taking action ? If you say that this must be included in the "readjustment", then you can continue.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : I am only saying that merely by including certain castes in the lists, the problems faced by scheduled castes and scheduled tribes are not going to be solved.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very glad you have started speaking in English.

SHRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Unless the disabilities faced by the Harijans are removed, there will be no tangible benefit for them through measures like this. The ownership *pattas* of poromboke lands which were being cultivated by the Harijans for years, are now being given to others. The surplus lands as a result of land ceiling, instead of being given to Harijans as it was promised, are now being given to others. Unless these things are done, no useful purpose would be served merely by including certain castes in the List. In the end, expressing my hope that the Amendment proposed by me for including 'Kani' tribe in the list would be accepted by the Government, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill was introduced immediately after the last General Election by our good friend Shri Asoka Mehta.

That was well in time, so that the

Schedules could be revised and our unfortunate brothers could get the benefit in time for the next election.

Sir, the Lok Sabha discussed and adopted the Bill for reference to a Select Committee on the same day. It is more than 4 years ago and now the Bill has come back to this House for discussion.

This Bill was presented in November, 1969 and for one whole year the Government kept it in cold storage and slept over it. And now, when the question of the next General Election is knocking at their door, the Government had come forward with this Bill and say that they propose to revise this list.

17.24 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

From this, it is obvious that the Government are not sincere about the amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or to revise the list, but only they are doing it with a political motive, and having their eye on the election, they want to use them as pawns in the game of power politics.

I want to have one clarification. As soon as this Bill is enacted and as soon as this Bill is published in the Official Gazette, it has to take effect. I would like to ascertain from the Minister whether, after this Bill becomes an Act and the usual Government machinery like the Registrar General for Census and the Election Commission goes into operation for enumeration of and for the delimitation of constituencies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, whether they will act on the basis of the 1961 Census or will they wait till the 1971 census for which all preparations are being made and de-limitation will take place after a few months. Unless a categorical answer is given at this stage, I am afraid there will be gerrymandering and there is every apprehension that on the plea that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constituencies are going to be delimited, Government are not likely to hold the general elections in 1972. I have been associated with the Delimitation Commission on two previous occasions, and I know it for certain that it takes at least two years to collect all the data and to delimit the constituencies on the basis of the concentration of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. So, Government may take it as a plea for postponing the elections or keeping it in abeyance till 1974 or 1975 and thereby this unpopular government will continue in power as long as it wants. So, I want a categorical answer to this question.

My apprehension has been further strengthened by a note of dissent by no less a person than Shri P. R. Thakur who has lately joined the Ruling Congress. He has stated in his minute of dissent :

> "From the very beginning I have been feeling that the Bill has been drafted by the Government not with a view to rationalising the question of scheduling on the basis of any scientific studies or approach but only to play some politics at the cost of the unfortunate and helpless people."

This is what I am inclined to feel.

SHRI RABI RAY : Does he own it now ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Another question that I would like to ask is this. Why should there be separate lists for separate States ? Why do they not have a consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the entire country ? Why should there be water-tight compartments ? We talk of national integration we say that people should go to different areas and should be given full facilities for migration. So, I cannot understand how Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people like the Gonds, the Oraons, the Santhals and Khadiyas who are Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Orissa, when they go to Assam for working in the tea gardens, should be deprived of their status simply because they have migrated from one place to another. What are the criteria that have been fixed for Scheduled Tribes ? The criteria are : indication of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical association, shyness of contact with community at large and backwardness. The Santhals remain Scheduled Tribes in West Bengal, but when

[Shri P. K. Deo]

they work in the tea gardens in Duar in West Bengal, they remain Scheduled Tribes, and in Tripura, they remain Scheduled Tribes, but only in the tea gardens of Assam, they leave their tribal characteristic. What justification is there for this ? I cannot follow this.

The Santhal community has produced leaders like Jangal Santhal. They have produced born leaders from their Community.

If Government are inclined to feel that by conversion to another religion, the Scheduled Tribes people cannot change their tribal character, then I cannot understand how by migrating from one place to another, they change their tribal character. I cannot understand how even after changing their religion and by giving up their ancient gods and totems and tribal habits, they still remain as Scheduled Tribes, but by migrating from one place to another, they leave off their tribal character. This is only because they are victims of the vested interests, because they will entirely change the composition of the Assam Legislative Assembly and the Lok Sabha seats for Assam. That is why the tribal population which has migrated from Orissa, Behar and the Chhatisgarh belt to Assam are being denied of their legitimate rights. It is only the vested non-Scheduled Tribe and non-Scheduled Caste interests in Assam who are responsible for this, and the hon. Minister has become an abettor today by agreeing to this kind of thing and by denying them this fundamental right. This is a clear discrimination and it contravenes article 19(d) of the Constitution which guarantees freedom of movement from one place to another. If you go to the Andamans and go to the Baratanz island, you will find in the settlement there the people from Chota-Nagpur, the Santhals, the Gonds, the Oraons and the Mundas.

If they go to Assam, they will not be treated as Scheduled Tribes—no argument will convince me about this. The Joint Committee's recommendations should be accepted and I think the Bill should be passed.

Regarding equality of sex, each Minister dealing with this Bill has his own view. Shri Hanumanthaiya is the fourth Minister dealing with this. We had first Shri Asoka Mehta, Shri Sanjivayya, then Shri Govind Menon and now Shri Hanumanthaiya.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Is it my fault ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Each Minister changes his view and misguides the House. He has stressed so much about equality of sex. I quite appreciate that when a Scheduled Tribes man marries a non-Scheduled Tribes girl, the girl becomes a Scheduled Tribe. Why cannot it be *vice-versa* also ? If a non-Scheduled Tribe boy marries a Scheduled Tribe girl, why should not the boy also become a Scheduled Tribe ? Why is the Member not accepting that ? Equality of sex is there under art. 15.

Here I would like to point out that it may be to accommodate Shrimati Jahanara Jaipal Singh who could not be found a seat from Ranchi because she was not a Scheduled Tribe, that this has been brought in.

SHRI SONAVANE (Pandharpur) : This provision applies only to Scheduled Castes and not to Scheduled Tribes.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I have been saying how the Scheduled Tribe people have become victims of vested interests. As early as 1957 when I first stepped into this House, I have been pressing for including Bhattadas in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the Orissa State. We submitted memoranda and gave many a mass petitions. At long last, Bhattadas were included in the list. But all sorts of impediments used to be put by the Brahmins of Koraput district. Shri Jaganath Rao and Shri Sadasiva Tripathi stood in the way. At last we succeeded. Shri Jaganath Rao had to leave his home constituency and find a berth somewhere else. Shri Sadasiva Tripathi could just scrape through 144 votes from some other constituency. Now Shri Khagapathi Pradhani, the representative of the Bhattadas community, is here from that area. Even in the definition, they have made the term 'Dhotada' which is a very vulgar, abusive and contemptuous term. It should be

changed to 'Bhattada'. Shri Pradhani has tabled an amendment to this effect.

The Bhuyas are Scheduled Tribes in Orissa. But when they cross the border into Singhhum district in Bihar, they become Scheduled Castes.

This is what Verrier Elwin, the famous anthropologist has said :

> "Orissa and its States also has a high population of aboriginals ; notable among them are the Bhuiyas and Bhumig."

For all purposes the Bhuiyas are aboriginals and it is only vested interests in Bihar which are obstructing their inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

Coming to Kaibartas or Keotas who are fishermen, they are Scheduled Castes in Assam and West Bengal, but in Orissa probably by mistake they have not been included. On their behalf I plead that they should be included.

As I said, this delimitation question has been influenced by the naked passion for power. That is why the name of Rajgond has been deleted because there is a struggle for power between our friend hon. Mr. Uikey's son and the Raja of Sarangarh regarding the leadership of the Gond Community in Madhya Pradesh. That consideration influenced the Joint Committee to recommend the deletion of Rajgond from the list of Scheduled Tribes in Madhya Pradesh. I may read an extract from *the Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces of India*, Vol. III by R. V. Russell. He says about "Rajgonds" :

> "But the term practically comprises the land-holding sub-division of the Gonds, and any proprietor who was willing to pay for the privilege could probably get his family admitted into the Raj-Gond group."

There is absolutely no distinction between the Gonds and the Raj-Gonds. Further Mr. Sleeman says :

> "Under these Gond Rajas the country seems for the most part to have been distributed among feudatory chiefs, bound to attend upon the prince at his capital with a stipulated number of troops, to be employed wherever their services might be required, but to furnish little or no revenue in money."

There is a saying in Oriya :

केत्ते बेले गोंड पत्तर वीके
केत्ते बेले गोंड छत्तर टेके ।

It means that at times the Gond sells leaves and makes his living and at time he puts up an umbrella and declares himself king. This is an appropriate proverb and, therefore, I submit that the Rajgonds should be included in the schedule for tribes.

I have made out a case for a consolidated list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the entire country. Unless that is done, after some time in Tamil Nadu we may have the Brahmins as Scheduled Castes because they have been placed in such an unprivileged position. So, taking into consideration all these facts I submit that this thing should be discussed in a disspassionate way and not in a partisan way, and no party whip should be issued. Most thoughtful consideration should be given to it so that the really downtrodden and unfortunate people should be benefited by the provisions of the Constitution.

SHRI BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar) : I wholeheartedly support this Bill and I hope the hon. Minister will accept the report of the Joint Select Committee. The Joint Select Committee was set up on the demand of the members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, because in the present set up many of the Tribals are facing injustice.

There is a saying that man proposes and God disposes. In regard to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes it is God that proposes and man who disposes.

SHRI SURAJ BHAN (Ambala) : The Committee proposes and Government disposes.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Hon. Minister was also one of the Constituent Assembly Members and I had the privilege to be with him then. The spirit of this provision in the Constitution was to bring

[Shri Basumatari]

up the undeveloped people to the same level with the advanced communities. But when the rules were framed they were so done to negative the spirit of what Father of Nation, Mahatma Gandhi wanted. The hon. Minister just now said about the converts and non-converts. We have no dispute with the Christian missionaries or the converted people. We only want to develop the undeveloped sections of our people among the tribals. The hon. Minister says that they were getting help from both sides—Government and the missionaries, not only of this country...(Interruptions).

AN HON. MEMBER : Christians are not getting any help.

SHRI BASUMATARI : I am telling the hon. Minister about conditions in Assam. The percentage of literacy of India is 24. But if you take only one district, particularly Migo Hills, it will be 55 per cent. If you take percentage of Tribals in Kashi hills it will be 42 per cent. So also it varies from area to area. The spirit is to develop the undeveloped sections of the people. We have no dispute with the Government. Let them do what they like. But there should be a barrier or a line. Mr. Oraon feels that the converted people were being benefited more than the non-converts. What to do ? As I said we have no dispute ; let the Government do what they like. But there should be a barrier or line between the converted and the non-converted. There is no objection at all if you give them any benefit you like ; we do not object if you reserve seats for them. Only we want a line between the two so that in the name of tribals somebody else may not enjoy. Come to Assam. There are 25 direct recruited IAS in the whole of Assam in general. How many for the Tribal ? I do not object to others ; I am saying this only for information. Only three days ago I was abused by some person—he is not here to reply. He is no less a person than the Chief Minister of Meghalaya. He said Basumatari divided the tribals into two—plain and hill in matter of appointmets. Yes, I did. But among the two tribals, Kashi and Garo, where you have got the Meghalaya, how many Garo tribals had been taken ? Only one in the present set up of administration of Meghalaya. He did not answer. How many class I services from the Garo tribal people ? None. How many in class II service in Meghalaya from Garo Hills : He could not say. I said : only one or two in Class II. What about my tribal in plains ? I have got 15 in class I and 25 in class II service uptill now of 35. It is only because of the principle of division among the tribals. I would not have said it ; the Minister himself mentioned it. Let there be two. They can give them whatever they like. But protect the underdeveloped tribals from the more advanced people. That is the point of Mr. Kartik Oraon's amendment.

There is another point and I do not know what the Government intends to do to the removal of the restriction on the areas. You may not know why I say. God proposes but man disposes. Mahatma Gandhi wanted to bring them up to the level of other advanced communities. But the leaders of our country did not act in that spirit, and the result is that the tribals remain as tribals everywhere, and follow the tribal modes. So, for political reasons, they have kept many layers like this.

I now come to the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution. Except Assam, it is promulgated in all parts of the country. It has been promulgated like that. In the areas covered by the Fifth Schedule, wherefrom my friend comes, the tribals remain as tribals only in the Scheduled area. The point is, if one's own brother, goes out of the Scheduled area, he ceases to be a tribal. Our request to the Government is that they should remove this barrier so that we may get justice, because you are saying you are going to give us justice. If you understand the difficulties, give them chances for advancement, then you have to extend to them these benefits.

You say that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have now advanced. "What is this ? If you go back to 1940 and think of the conditions now, in 1970, you will find that the gap remains wider still, not closer. Economically and otherwise, the tribals are still backward. I have visited almost all the tribal blocks of the country. Out of 889 tribal blocks, I have visited almost all of them. What did I see ? I have shed tears on seeing the conditions. In the name of helping the tribes, there are number of schools ; high schools and Colleges also. Higher-secondary schools are there. But what about the number of

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students studying there ? I have found hardly two to three per cent of them there. I asked the authorities, "Why don't you encourage these people to come in large numbers ?" They say that if the percentage of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is not 40 or 50, they should not get a grant. Such is the position.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI BASUMATARI : Now that you have rung the bell, I will not take much time. I only request the minister just to remove this barrier.

Then I refer to the tribals in Assam. There are about 15 to 20 lakhs of tribals working in the tea gardens. Our Government, our *sarkar*, I would say, say that the tribals should be brought to the same level. (*Interruption*) But what is done now ? Just as the British brought the Negroes from Africa and just as the Americans did, the sepeople were taken from different parts of the country, to work in the Assam tea-gardens : from Orissa, from Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. They are considered as migrants just like the Negroes. They belong to several tribes like Gonds, Santhals, and so on. They are not included in the list. They were brought in the British time. Is it the fault of these tribals who were brought to Assam from other parts of the country by the British ? I ask where is the point for not including them in tribal list. Why should you listen to the Assam Government if you want to do justice to these people and if you want to bring them to the same level as others in Assam ? I request the Government to realise that this aspect should not be considered as a political one. There should not be any political reasons in this matter.

For instance, the Assam Government is afraid of increasing the seats for tribals in the Assembly. If the tribals are included in the lists, then there will be 50 seats in the Assembly against the 10, at present, out of the 126 seats in Assam Assembly. What is the outcome of all this ? The outcome is Meghalaya ; there will be another outcome namely, the Mizoes will want a State of their own ; as the Khasis and Garo have been granted a separate State. This is the reason why they want separate States for themselves. When their difficulties are not understood, when their just demands are not conceded, and when everything is being considered on political grounds, you have to face all this trouble.

I do not want to quote in detail from your amendments. You have brought so many amendments, which are more than what is contained in the Joint Committee report. Then, what is the use of the work of the committee ? They have taken so much pains to examine the memoranda and representations and they have spent two years for producing this report. I am the Chairman of the parliamentary committee on the welfare of the scheduled castes and tribes. We have submitted seven reports. I do not know whether those reports have been thrown into the waste paper basket or some action is taken on them.

I would request the minister, Mr. Hanumanthaiya, not to consider this matter from a political point of view. He must consider it sincerely. Our ministers are going abroad for six months in a year. They known with what sincerity they implement their Acts and resolutions in foreign countries. A resolution is passed tonight and tomorrow it is implemented. But here it is not implemented at all; Parliament passes the law but the rules are so framed by the officials only to stand in the way of the implementation of the law. I am appealing to the Minister : Please don't be insincere. What you want to do, do it sincerely. Please don't try to throw dust in our eyes. I know you very well. You were a member of the Constituent Assembly and then you were Chief Minister of Mysore so many years. Now you are shouldering the responsibility of looking after the welfare of the down-trodden people. You must do all that is possible to develop these people. Repuests for extension of the period of reservation for scheduled castes and tribes have to be made only because they are so much below compared to other communities. Should you not try to bring them up ? You have brought an amendment seeking to delete the names of Santals, Mundas, etc., from the list in regard to Assam which are mentioned in the Joint Committee report. It is not correct. I hope you will try to do justice to them and withdraw the amendment.

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल (सागर) : सभापति महोदय ··· (इन्टरप्शंज)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : श्री राम सिंह आज बोलेंगे, पहले बोलेंगे और बाद में विद्यार्थी जी बोलेंगे ।

श्री राम सिंह अयरवाल : इस बिल में कुछ जातियों को जोड़ने और कुछ को निकालने का जिक्र किया गया है । इन जातियों से देश का प्रतिबिम्ब सारे विश्व में आता है । मैं कहूंगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासी आधुनिक युग में राम और लक्ष्मण का स्वरूप हैं । भारत के जन मानस में एक जो विकृति आई है, उसमें रावण को मारने के लिए हरिजन और आदिवासी राम और लक्ष्मण का काम करेंगे ।

इस बिल में कई ऐसी जातियां हैं जिनको जोड़ा नहीं गया है । हमारे माननीय सदस्य श्री देव ने आपको बताया है कि भोई जाति उड़ीसा में शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में मानी जाती है तथा दूसरे प्रदेशों में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में मानी जाती है । मध्य प्रदेश में मैंने देखा है कि भोई जाति जो आदिवासी जाति है उसको सागर जिले में मध्य प्रदेश के शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज में नहीं माना जाता । इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति से बड़ा विभ्रम हो जाता है, बड़ा असन्तोष फैलता है । इस तरह से जो आदिवासी जातियां हैं, वे चाहे भारत के किसी भी कोने में रहती हों लेकिन उनका नाम एक है, उनको एक जैसा ही स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए । साथ ही जो हरिजन जातियां एक प्रदेश में पाई जाती हैं, उनको पूरे प्रदेश में उस जाति में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए ।

मुझे हाई कोर्ट में इलैक्शन पैटीशन लड़नी पड़ी । मेरे साथ यह वाकया घटा इसलिए मैं उसको आपको विशेष रूप से सुनाना चाहता हूं । अभी एमेंडमेंट हुई है और अहिरवार जाति को शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट में लिया गया है । सागर जिले में खास तौर से अहिरवार जाति पहले नहीं ली गई थी । चूंकि मेरे माता-पिता, मेरे पूर्वज चमार लिखा करते थे और सागर जिले में अहिरवार शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में नहीं आते थे, इसलिए मुझे हाई कोर्ट में जाना पड़ा और मेरे खिलाफ इलैक्शन पैटीशन दाखिल किया गया । इस प्रकार से जो गलतफहमियां होती हैं, इनको दूर करना चाहिए । शासन को चाहिए कि वह पूरे प्रदेश की इस तरह की बातों के बारे में जानकारी रखे । चमार या कोई भी जाति जो विभिन्न नामों से पुकारी जाती है विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में लेकिन वह है चमार जाति उनको उसी जाति में स्वीकार किया जाना चाहिए । सरनेम लिख देने मात्र से वे लोग अन्य जाति के नहीं हो जाते हैं । आप देखें कि बिलासपुर में मध्य प्रदेश में पात्रे, भारद्वाज, मुदगल, शांडिल्य जोकि सतनामी समाज के हैं, वे अपने आपको इन सरनेम्ज से पुकारते हैं लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं हो जाता है कि वे ब्राह्मण हैं । वे आज भी स्कालरशिप ले रहे हैं । इन सब बातों की जानकारी हमारे शासन को रखनी चाहिए ।

सागर जिले में मध्य प्रदेश में धीवर ढीमर जाति है । किन्हीं प्रान्तों में इनको केवट या खेवट कहा जाता है । हमारे यहां बरौवा भी इनको कहा जाता है । ये लोग हरिजनों या आदिवासियों में नहीं आते हैं । वास्तव में उनका कार्य जूठे बर्तन साफ करना होता है और जिनके यहां वे बर्तन धोते हैं या उनकी औरतें धोती हैं या बरौवा पानी भरते हैं, वे जिनके यहां इस तरह के काम करते हैं, उनकी जूठन खाते हैं । उनकी आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्थिति बहुत खराब है । क्यों न उनको आदिवासियों या हरिजनों में सम्मिलित किया जाए हमारे प्रदेश में । इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पहले धोबी जाति हरिजनों में आती थी । किन्तु किसी राजनीतिक नेता ने हमारे यहां पर जिसका नाम जालम सिंह धोबी था, उसने प्रयास किया और कहा कि इससे हमारे स्वाभिमान को ठेस पहुंचती है,

[श्री रामसिंह अग्रवाल]

इस वास्ते धोबी जाति हरिजनों की लिस्ट में से निकाल देनी चाहिए और उन्होंने इसको कटवा दिया । धोबी जाति मध्य प्रदेश में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में नहीं आती है। एक नेता की गलती के कारण जो उसी समाज के अन्य लोग दुख भोग रहे हैं अपनी सामाजिक दुर्व्यवस्था के कारण वह दूर होना चाहिए और धोबी जाति को भी हरिजन जाति में मध्य प्रदेश में शामिल किया जाना चाहिये ।

गधेरे जो ईंटें आदि बनाने का काम करते हैं, छोटे-छोटे काम करते हैं उनको भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाना चाहिए । मैं उन फैक्ट्रियों की बात नहीं करता हूं जहां बड़े पैमाने पर ईंटें बनती हैं। लेकिन ये छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं और गधेरे भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की लिस्ट में सम्मिलित किए जाएं ।

अब मैं कनवर्शन पर आता हूं । जो क्रिश्चियन बन जाते हैं, बुधिस्ट बन जाते हैं उनपर आता हूं। कोई व्यक्ति किसी भी धर्म में जाए परन्तु यदि वह राष्ट्र के प्रति वफादार रहता है तो हमें उसको सुविधायें देनी चाहियें और धर्म और मजहब से हमें कोई मतलब नहीं रखना चाहिए । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे मजहब में जाकर कुछ लोग एन्टीनेशनल तत्त्वों के तौर पर काम करते हैं, उनसे सम्बन्ध स्थापित कर लेते हैं। इसलिए उनकी वफादारी पर सन्देह होने लग जाता है। श्री उरांव भाई ने जो कहा है वास्तव में वह सत्य है या असत्य इसमें मैं जाना नहीं चाहता हूं। बुधिस्ट हों या क्रिश्चियन, उनकी जो नेशनल फीलिंग्ज हैं और जो गलत तत्त्व हैं, देश के बाहर के तत्त्व हैं, उनसे दूर रहकर राष्ट्र के प्रति लोग वफादार रहें, इस बात का निरीक्षण इस मामले में होना चाहिए ।

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, November 18, 1970/Kartika 27, 1892 (Saka)

Printed at Shahdara Printing Press, Navin Shahdara, Delhi-32